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West Europe Report

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WEST EUROPE REPORT

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21 May 1986

POLITICAL

DENMARK

LABOR MINISTER HENNING DYREMOSE SEEN SCHLUTER SUCCESSOR

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 29 Mar 86 p 7

[Interview with Labor Minister Henning Dyremose by Berit Andersen and Ole Dall; date and place not given; first paragraph is BERLINGSKE TIDENDE introduction]

[Text] "Income policy will also be used as an instrument in the future," said Labor Minister Henning Dyremose (Conservative) in an interview on employment, waiting periods for benefits, the Vacation Fund, party support, the labor market factions--and the fact that he has already been mentioned as Schluter's successor.

Henning Dyremose (Conservative) smiles a lot.

A charming somewhat boyish smile has already become part of the new labor minister's image.

His chief--the prime minister--also puts a lot of emphasis on a smiling and optimistic appearance, but it is not this similarity that has caused Christiansborg sources to predict even now that Dyremose has a good chance of becoming Schluter's successor--when the time comes. It is the newly-appointed labor minister's obvious qualifications as a politician that have impressed political observers.

"The future seems so inscrutable that it is far too early to think about this theoretical matter. I expect--and hope--that the prime minister has many good years left in politics. It is pleasant that people talk about me like that, but that is all," Henning Dyremose said with a smile when BERLINGSKE TIDENDE confronted him with the rumors.

A month ago the 40-year-old Dyremose had no real plans of making a political comeback, but Poul Schluter (Conservative) did not have much trouble talking Henning Dyremose into becoming labor minister and returning to Christiansborg. A work place he left 2 years ago to become a director for Novo.

Cool Reception Ridiculous

He did not receive a warm welcome from Hardy Hansen of the Semiskilled Workers' Union [SID] who referred to the "lackey of power and capitalism" and Anker Jorgensen (Social Democrat) also made some sour remarks before Dyremose had even had time to meet the queen.

"I think they are probably a little embarrassed now by their ridiculous statements. They should have known they would only make me smile," said Henning Dyremose, smiling again.

"I put a lot more emphasis on the receptive attitude of the Women's Union and the fact that the leaders of the Danish Federation of Trade Unions [LO] and the Danish Employers' Association [DA] responded positively when I contacted them about an urgent meeting. We talked about problems in my ministerial area and discussed a separation of tasks between the labor market organizations and the ministry.

"It is my feeling that normally when the labor market factions agree, there must be very good reasons for the ministry to intervene. If we intend to intervene, and there are times when this is necessary, we will try to find the time to talk things over with the factions on the labor market and explain why we are acting contrary to their recommendations.

[Question] One has the impression that DA and LO agree about the Vacation Fund and Danish Vacations. But won't a nonsocialist government intervene?

[Answer] I would like to talk to all the parties involved in this matter before I decide to take any drastic steps.

[Question] Will any steps be taken during the current session of Folketing?

[Answer] No legislation is needed, so I will not rule that possibility out. This is one of the matters I will have to look into.

Members Must Change Party Support Provisions

[Question] A survey recently published in BERLINGSKE TIDENDE showed that a massive majority of wage earners opposed having to pay dues to a political party just because they are members of a trade union. For several years the government has been saying that it would be best if the organizations took care of this problem themselves. But isn't it time for the government to make a move on this?

[Answer] In the first place I would like to point out that one can be a member of an unemployment insurance fund without belonging to a union. This is a vital principle. The important thing is membership, it seems to me. If one becomes a member there may be some decision processes within the organization--whether it is an employer organization or a trade union--that individual members disapprove of. In that case one can work inside an organization to change the decisions.

[Question] Isn't it just theoretical nonsense to say that everyone can decide if he wants to be a union member?

[Answer] I know that many people regard this as theoretical, but it is equally clear that if there is any abuse, steps can be taken. The theoretical aspect is based more on the circumstance that not everyone is aware that people cannot be forced to become union members.

[Question] Aren't organizations with close affiliations with a particular party outdated?

[Answer] That is something the individual organizations must decide for themselves, but obviously it can be difficult for a certain labor organization to be affiliated with one party if 20 percent of its members vote for us Conservatives and 30 percent vote for the Socialist People's Party [SF]. It is up to the individual members of the organizations to work within the organization--and help to introduce a provision that if support is given to political parties, it should not be limited to a single party. That is a task for individual workers. In my view this is not something we can legislate.

Unemployment Too High

[Question] Before you took office you probably heard that the Labor Ministry's civil service workers are reputed to be "red."

[Answer] I have heard a lot of different things both before and after I was appointed. It is my impression--based on the help I have received so far--that the civil servants under me do their jobs as loyal government workers. This means that it is my job to give sufficiently clear instructions about what I think should be done here in the ministry. So I take these rumors with a grain of salt.

[Question] Do you have any real goal in connection with your work?

[Answer] The only "statement" I have to make is that as labor minister I must try to reduce unemployment figures. The primary thing is the government's economic policy, but in addition to that the "bottleneck" problem interests me a great deal and that is something that falls within the Labor Ministry's sphere. It is important to inform the unemployed of job offerings. So an efficient, outreaching and externally-oriented job provision service must be a major theme in my effort to improve the employment situation.

I will also put a lot of emphasis on job training in order to guarantee flexibility on the job market.

Income Policy Worth Retaining

[Question] Do you agree with the nonsocialist politicians who have said that income policy has just about outlived its usefulness, that it cannot produce further results?

[Answer] No, I do not. I think income policy is an economic/political mechanism that has proved its strength in recent years.

Income policy has been a very important factor in improving our competitiveness. I think income policy will really prove its strength this year because we are seeing a positive trend in real wages for the first time in some years.

It is due in large part to income policy that we have been able to cut inflation so much that real wages can improve. And the improvement in competitiveness has created 150,000 new jobs in the private sector. Income policy is an instrument that can be used in the future too.

[Question] LO chairman Knud Christensen has said that there is no question of three-part negotiations before the contracts are renewed--that at most we might have three-part discussions.

[Answer] That matches my position quite well. We could hold three-part discussions. When we say that the labor market groups must deal with the next contract themselves, it means there is no need for negotiations as such.

In the discussions the government--including the labor minister--will brief the labor market factions on the overall economic development, which is the basis for the negotiations.

[Question] Does that mean there will be suggested wage limits?

[Answer] No, certainly not. The sides must draw up their own guidelines and then the government must decide whether to issue a report. There must be no "mudslinging" concerning negotiations that haven't even started yet.

(Henning Dyremose feels that the asbestos area is an example where the job environment and economic growth are not in conflict.)

There has been a sensible cooperation between the Labor Inspection Agency and Danish firms about reducing the use of asbestos in products. Firms are being forced to overhaul products and this will give them an international edge over competitors.

High Cost of Becoming Cabinet Minister

(A waiting period for benefits was never introduced at Henning Dyremose's old work place, Novo. Now there are plans to scrap the controversial law at the end of the year. The County and Municipal Research Institute (AKF) will issue a study this summer and Dyremose made the following comment.)

Many firms have abandoned waiting periods as the economy improves. We expect the AKF study to show that the waiting period provision has a more unbalanced effect now than when it was introduced. If that is the case we will abandon it.

[Question] How much did it cost you to become a cabinet minister?

[Answer] Quite a lot. It is my principle not to talk about my wages, but it is correct that it has cost me something in terms of money and security. But I could not resist saying yes.

[Question] What is your comment on the unrest in the Conservative Folketing group as a result of the fact that three Conservative ministers were brought in from outside the group?

[Answer] I have read about the unrest in the papers. I have not noticed it in the group and I have certainly not detected it in the reception I have had from the Folketing group. On the contrary

Folketing Resembles Private Firms

[Question] Do you think it is right to bring in ministers from the outside or do you feel in principle that Folketing work should be rewarded with ministerial posts?

[Answer] I do not think ministerial appointments should be based on a repayment principle but on what the prime minister thinks is correct. Ministers have been sought outside Christiansborg time after time. Most big companies recruit the management primarily from their own ranks, but none of them would give up their right to bring in people from outside in some situations when special tasks need to be performed.

[Question] Do Folketing, Novo and Magasin resemble each other on this point?

[Answer] Yes, they certainly do.

[Question] The Labor Ministry has sustained some of the biggest cuts, but now we are approaching a surplus in state finances. Will the labor minister be first in line with respect to increased appropriations? For example will compensation rates be raised again?

[Answer] It is an extremely good thing that we can produce a surplus in state finances so quickly, but as long as the balance of payments problem remains unsolved we must show restraint in our spending policy. The important thing for the Labor Ministry is to bring costs down by reducing unemployment. That will be our primary task. I do not intend to go on a spending spree.

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POLITICAL

DENMARK

LEFT-SOCIALIST SPOKESMAN HOLMSGAAARD EXPECTED TO LOSE JOB

Copenhagen INFORMATION in Danish 24 Mar 86 p 6

[Article by Erik Meier Carlsen and Jakob Vinde Larsen: "Left-Socialist Party Leadership in Retreat"; first paragraph is INFORMATION introduction]

[Text] Despite a good deal of accommodation on the part of the "floor group," Anne Grete Holmsgaard has ambitions that probably cannot be realized within the party framework.

When the executive committee of the Left-Socialist Party [VS] meets in a school "somewhere in Jutland" on 4 and 5 April the group, which has supreme authority in periods between party congresses, will retract its decision to fire the party's political spokesman.

This could happen without anyone on the committee changing his mind. Only 10 of the executive committee's 21 members actually supported the decision to remove Anne Grete Holmsgaard as political spokesman.

One did not vote. And three, all from the so-called middle group, which generally opposed the firing, were absent. Two middle people backed the firing proposal while the rest of the middle group along with the only member representing the party's VS-Leninist faction opposed the move.

Regret Firing

There is no doubt that those who made the decision represent only a minority of party members. Although they control almost half the seats on the executive committee their representation should be seen in connection with the fact that Anne Grete Holmsgaard's faction, which was in line for three or four seats on the committee, did not run for election at the dramatic theme congress held last month.

And it is obvious that several of the members of this minority that includes Anne Grete Holmsgaard's most diehard opponents in the "left opposition" faction, the "Voppers," have regretted the unprepared and somewhat hasty decision to oust Holmsgaard.

VS must replace its political spokesman in the fall anyway in line with its internal rotation provisions. And according to the same rotation principle Anne Grete Holmsgaard cannot run as a VS Folketing candidate after 23 October 1986.

In an understandable reaction to the provocative public statements made by Anne Grete Holmsgaard, Jorgen Lenger and Steen Tinning concerning the show-down at the congress, the executive committee decided to fire Holmsgaard. In doing so it came close to handing her and those who share her views an opportunity to carry out the break with the party and with their own past that seems increasingly inevitable.

Brief Truce

A few days before the unfortunate executive committee decision, the middle group's most active conciliator, Martin Jespersen, created a truce on the personal level in the Folketing group and established agreement to wait for the results of an extraordinary party congress to be held this fall.

Everyone agreed that the cease-fire should not be regarded as an attempt to put a lid on the debate. The intention was to give the local party organizations time to discuss things.

The peaceful intentions did not last long. At the executive committee meeting of 7 March the members discussed this point: "The theme congress and its aftermath." Under this point, which was not spelled out more specifically, the debate turned to the conduct of the Folketing group in the days following the congress in Odense. This led at the same meeting to a proposal to fire Anne Grete Holmsgaard as the party's political spokesman. The proposal stated:

"Following the discussion...there was broad agreement among members of the executive committee that Anne Grete, Steen Tinning and Jorgen Lenger had harmed the party with their statements to the press both before and after the congress. To preserve the party's credibility--with the members, the local party groups and the voters--Anne Grete Holmsgaard is being removed as political spokesman. The executive committee appoints Keld Albrechtsen to succeed her as political spokesman."

The "broad agreement" consisted of 10 votes for and 7 votes against her dismissal.

After protests from Steen Tinning and Jorgen Lenger, who called the decision invalid, the business committee together with the Folketing group sent the controversial decision back to the executive committee for further discussion.

Dismissal a Spanking

Anne Grete Holmsgaard herself has no doubt that the executive committee majority reacted in anger and that there is no longer any real majority support for her dismissal.

In return for a continuation of the truce she is demanding that the executive committee rescind the dismissal and retract the accusation that her conduct was "harmful to the party," unless it defines the charge more precisely.

"I have not been given an answer to my query as to what they mean by conduct harmful to the party. If the executive committee had taken its proposal seriously, it should have expelled me from the party. Party bylaws should not be used as a method of punishment," said Anne Grete Holmsgaard. "This entire discussion reflects not only on the people concerned but on VS and the left wing as a whole. If we want people to have confidence in the party we must conduct a sober debate."

Party Structure in Crisis

Although the internal conflicts in VS have damaged the party's reputation externally according to Anne Grete Holmsgaard, all the factions agree that the discussion of the party's role in a labor majority has moved VS several steps forward. The party branches languished for a long time, but the move by the red realists fired a heated debate which is being conducted in several quarters in addition to the Folketing group.

But this does not conceal the fact that the VS party structure is in a state of crisis and that the members--as Preben Wilhjelm and others have pointed out--have left the discussion to the members of the Folketing group for some time. Their eyes were focused on parliament and the cooperation opportunities there. Martin Jespersen of the middle group put it like this:

"The idea of Folketing cooperation is attracting people's attention now. The pull Marxism had in the 1970's has disappeared and the left wing has begun to take Folketing seriously."

This transformation is occurring at varying rates of speed in different parts of VS and it was thrown in sharp relief by the red realists' message of a policy under a labor majority. It was an emotional upheaval for some members to suddenly turn their gaze to Christiansborg instead of concentrating solely on work outside parliament, as they did in the past.

VS Starting from Scratch

According to Martin Jespersen the red realists have moved an extra distance in order to force the party to take a stand on this change. And he sees the discussion--despite the many harsh words--as constructive and future-oriented.

"The party is moving in the direction of the red realists--but not with the giant strides that the realists would like," he said.

It is also part of the picture--according to Martin Jespersen--that various movements and green tendencies have found a favorable reception in the Social Democratic Party and the Socialist People's Party [SF], leaving VS more or less back where it started. This has also contributed to the present change. Thus Martin Jespersen can now support as much as 90 percent of the Social Democratic Party program, "Denmark for All the People."

But he stressed that it is still important for VS to "walk on its own two legs." The party must move its fence posts as well as enter into political compromises. And in Martin Jespersen's opinion the extraordinary congress this fall should result in a clear signal for a labor majority--a signal that will not provide the Social Democrats with an alibi for cooperating with the right-hand side of Folketing.

Packages with a clear meaningful content aimed at reform can look for VS support. This also applies to financing reforms.

"We cannot allow ourselves to be as delicate as we were in the past. The principles advocated by Preben Wilhjelm and Steen Folke at one time no longer apply. They were decided on in a period when we had a Social Democratic government and do not apply to the present, when Schluter is about to ruin everything," Martin Jespersen said.

But package deals of the type that include the elimination of benefit waiting periods, for example, in order to make it easier for VS to accept a defense compromise were described as strong-arm tactics by Jespersen, who said the party would not yield to attempts like this.

Political Movement

Anne Grete Holmsgaard can find people who agree with her in the Social Democratic Party, but she says that the number of Social Democratic foes is greater than the number of friends. She did not deny that her political attitude has changed after 7 years of work in Folketing.

"I have also become older and have had children. Many of us are no longer part of the educational system but have finished and moved politically. It has become increasingly difficult to defend VS policies and that is why I have tackled the weaknesses," she said.

In order to move the party forward she wants a changed stand on economic democracy and economic responsibility. The well-paid metalworkers must make sacrifices when it is necessary to provide unified support for an income redistribution among wage earners. A labor government will face serious economic problems that wage earners must also help to solve.

This initiative, which she herself calls a "fiery political outburst" has provoked many people in the party. And she can understand part of the

reaction to it. But she emphasized the fact that she started the debate in the party and not from the Folketing platform. The political signals indicating a change in course are coming at the right time and in the right place, she said.

Anne Grete Holmsgaard is not nervous that the change in course will bring the party closer to SF.

"It should be possible for VS to take up controversial themes that the Social Democrats and SF don't want to touch, such as solidarity in the union movement. The parties have shown a passive attitude here. VS will also be better equipped to go in and put a finger on sore spots and thus delineate a more pronounced labor majority," she said.

Anne Grete Holmsgaard would like VS to solve the problems involved in a labor majority that the Social Democrats and SF are unable to deal with. She wants VS to be the dynamic force in the new unified alliance that will heal the conflicts in the union movement.

Martin Jespersen and his "floor group" want VS to help the labor majority stay on course but they are also very interested in the possibilities of the party's actual voter core on the basis of its past history. And with these limitations it is unlikely that the party can continue to provide scope for Anne Grete Holmsgaard's "political maturation."

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POLITICAL

DENMARK

SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S PARTY SEEKS POST-ELECTION LINK WITH SDP

Copenhagen INFORMATION in Danish 2 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Government cooperation is a necessity in order to "initiate the process of socialist change."

Gert Petersen, chairman of the Socialist People's Party [SF], says that his party should take the possibility of government cooperation with the Social Democrats after a new election "more seriously," although he doubts that SF can obtain "big concessions" on security and EC policy.

However he views government cooperation as a vital prerequisite for a "radical economic program that will start to combat capital" and that this is necessary if a new labor majority is to "legitimize itself."

Therefore he thinks that "perhaps the party should consider something in the direction of" abandoning its old conditions for government cooperation.

"There is a certain amount of psychology involved--this would be the third time there is a labor majority and if it collapses within half a year it would be the third failure," said Petersen.

New Debate

He called in the party's theoretical publication PRAKSIS for a renewed debate on the conditions for government cooperation.

SF, which will hold its national congress over the Bededag holiday, decided at its last congress to impose some very clear conditions for government cooperation, namely Danish withdrawal from NATO's nuclear planning group and the holding of a popular referendum on Denmark's continued membership in EC.

These demands led Social Democratic deputy chairman Svend Auken and others to brand SF's attitude toward a future cooperation as frivolous.

In the weeks before the EC vote Gert Petersen spoke of the demand for a new referendum under a labor majority in such a way that this paper interpreted

his remarks as a step toward abandoning the demand. At the time Petersen hotly denied this, but later the chairman of SF's EC committee felt the time was ripe to "adjust" the EC demand.

Petersen did not mention the demand directly in his long interview in PRAKSIS with two party colleagues.

He was asked to list the party's minimum demands on foreign and security policy but replied: "We have mentioned a number of demands in our program that we feel represent a minimum and I think it might be hard to achieve them."

Petersen continues to expound on the prospects for a nuclear-free zone, an effort he feels can contribute to a process in which West European Social Democrats will unite in supporting a loosening of NATO ties, without directly severing them.

One Demand

Against that background the interviewers asked him: "Does that mean that you think we should limit ourselves to demanding that Denmark become a nuclear-free zone in connection with the formation of a possible future government?"

And Petersen replied: "I wouldn't say that and in any case it is not something I can decide myself. But perhaps we should consider something along those lines if we can achieve a decisive influence over a radical economic policy that will initiate a power showdown with capital and that might check capitalism's opportunities to sabotage the labor majority."

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POLITICAL

DENMARK

TIGHTER POLITICAL OVERSIGHT OF COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 5 Apr 86 p 4

[Article by Ole Lorenzen: "Tight Control over Police Intelligence"]

[Text] Copenhagen--The Police Intelligence Service (PET) might come under the tight control of Folketing. Yesterday a majority agreed to examine PET's conditions more closely. At the same time it is possible there will be greater openness with regard to the Defense Intelligence Service (FE). The majority consisted of the Social Democrats, the Socialist People's Party [SF], the Left-Socialists [VS] and the Radical Liberals.

Referring to the episodes involving the registration of the peace demonstration held by the Danish Federation of Trade Unions [LO] as a subversive activity, former Justice Minister Ole Espersen (Social Democrat) wanted to discuss greater openness about the work of the intelligence service.

But he warned against a proposal from SF and VS calling for the presentation of a detailed account of intelligence activities. The proposal includes a provision that the annual report indicate the extent to which union organizations have been under supervision.

"Such a measure would be the same as legalizing the supervision of union organizations and that is not the job of the intelligence service," said Ole Espersen.

He also objected to the circulation of hundreds of copies of intelligence service publications when Folketing did not have access to them. But he warned against proposals and statements that could lead to regarding intelligence activities as something detrimental to society.

Radical Liberal Bernhard Baunsgaard also rejected the SF proposal but agreed in general that the Police Intelligence Service is an abomination.

"Why should we have a separate intelligence service to keep an eye on Danish citizens?" Baunsgaard asked.

Justice Minister Erik Ninn-Hansen (Conservative) rejected the idea of issuing annual reports.

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POLITICAL

DENMARK

CIVIL SERVANTS SEEN TAKING LARGER FOREIGN POLICY ROLE

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 7 Apr 86 p 8

[Commentary by 'Monitor': "Civil Servants and Foreign Policy"; first paragraph is BERLINGSKE TIDENDE introduction]

[Text] Foreign Ministry civil servants have been taking a more open and active part in the public debate recently. The author looks at what this means for the ministry, for Danish foreign policy and for the civil servants themselves.

Danish foreign policy is not what it used to be. That is true of its content, rationale, effectiveness and consistency. But it is also true of the foreign policy debate, which in recent years has acquired new dividing lines and new participants. One of the interesting new features is the changing role of Foreign Ministry civil servants. Traditionally civil servants in this country have been anonymous and very cautious about participating in public discussions. They have adhered strictly to the tasks of informing, preparing and advising the government and implementing policy. It has not been easy to find out what civil servants thought themselves, what their goals were and whether or not they agreed with the policy that was being pursued.

That tradition is changing. In recent years the Foreign Ministry has been more open in dealing with the press so that journalists who had the time to look into foreign policy have been able to obtain more thorough and more candid information on Danish deliberations and negotiating positions. And civil servants have also been more forthcoming. High-ranking people in the political and economic departments have spoken out freely at meetings for politicians and experts. People with a penchant for writing, some of them in the market division, for example, have published articles in the papers, although not all have been successful in freeing themselves from ministerial circumlocutions. The director of the ministry writes an annual article for the yearbook of the Foreign Policy Institute, which is not written exclusively in the well-known problem-concealing style of diplomacy but can be interpreted as a position paper on disagreements concerning Danish security policy. During the heated debate prior to the referendum on the EC package ministerial notes that carried the argument further than they would have done in a calmer atmosphere were made public.

The new style has begun to attract attention and it has been discussed in Foreign Ministry circles. What are its advantages and disadvantages? What are its prerequisites and its consequences?

First it should be stressed that there is no doubt that the greater openness and the more active participation in the foreign policy debate greatly benefit the understanding of Danish foreign policy. The objective level of the debate is raised--something that is sorely needed--and as a side effect the image of civil servants as competent guardians of Danish interests is improved when they demonstrate their ability as analysts and debaters.

But there are also disadvantages. If one takes a more active part in the political debate, one must accept popular premises, a more ideological and emotional argument that is hard to reconcile with a strictly objective analysis. Civil servants must take a stand not only on means but in reality also on the goals Danish foreign policy should aim for. Value judgments are involved here.

And when civil servants take stands in the political discussion, they can easily run into conflicts of loyalty. Can they recommend a course that is not desired by the government? Should they be loyal to the government or to a Folketing majority? Can they take a clear stand when the Folketing majority opposes the government's policy but does not want to vote it out of office and when the government primarily wants to pursue its own course but has to present opposition proposals officially at times?

These questions have undoubtedly been considered very carefully by Foreign Ministry civil servants, for it takes great determination to break the strong tradition of remaining neutral on political controversies. The fact that some of them have chosen to act with such relative openness is undoubtedly connected with two independent developments. One is the general politicization of the civil service apparatus and the other is the nature of the new political disagreement on Danish foreign policy.

In the past Danish civil servants seldom got involved in policy, whether this was due to tradition or to ignorance. Modern public leaders--for example in Danish Oil and Natural Gas [DONG], Danish State Railways [DSB] or the Prison Service--are not content to draw up and carry out the decisions of the politicians; they take a much more active part in the political process and the public debate. The Foreign Ministry maintained the old tradition for a long time, although the market division has been more externally oriented from its inception. The political section--with its very long experience of the risks involved in sensitive issues--has held back until recently. This may be due to the personalities of those involved as well as to the nature of the issues.

A general explanation of the politicization lies in the increasing size and self-awareness of state institutions. Another lies in the current very close cooperation between ministers and top civil servants. Unless civil servants are extremely reserved, they are inevitably involved in the general everyday

activities of overworked politicians instead of confining themselves to purely ministerial tasks.

In order to protect their ministers they must look at things from a political angle.

While the politicization of the civil service apparatus is a universal international phenomenon that has been discussed for a long time, the intense political conflict over Danish foreign policy is something new and quite special. For civil servants the most important new aspect is that they feel they can do more than simply rise above the quarrels of politicians and await the government's final orders. Civil servants say they cannot be neutral because they regard the new Social Democratic foreign policy as incomprehensible and indefensible. They cannot present objective arguments for it, they cannot politely await its passage, they must directly oppose it. It is not enough that many experts and participants in the debate reject it, the issue is too important for civil servants to remain silent. It has proved to be insufficient to present strong counter-arguments in private talks with Social Democratic politicians, they have been forced to enter the public debate and influence popular opinion. Elementary national interests are at stake. The basic prerequisite for the neutrality of civil servants was that the Social Democratic viewpoints made sense and were cohesive. When this ceased to be the case neutrality became impossible if they were to retain their intellectual integrity and credibility in the eyes of foreign and domestic participants in the debate.

This process began gradually in the last years of Anker Jorgensen's regime when it became increasingly difficult to arrive at a common view of the outside world and discuss the safeguarding of traditional Danish interests. The process accelerated rapidly with the Social Democratic shift on security policy after the change in government in 1982 and it involved almost the entire foreign policy sector when the Social Democrats rejected the EC proposals after the civil servants had worked hard to achieve a negotiation result that would be acceptable to the Social Democrats. Miraculously, they managed to do so, but civil servants had realized that domestic policy moves were more important to the opposition than the nation's foreign policy interests. Civil servants felt tempted at times to take suitable precautions to counteract this.

Thus the new role of civil servants indicates a choice they made themselves. But it is primarily the fault of the Social Democrats that they have been faced with a choice that many of them feel strong instinctive doubts about making. That is just one of the consequences of the Social Democratic change of course on foreign policy, and one that they presumably did not foresee.

What will the consequences of the civil servants' more political role be? In the first place there will be a reinforcement of the government's resources and ability to influence and persuade--both internally and externally. But another almost inevitable consequence will be the turnover of at

least the top civil servants along with their political chiefs, a situation we have seen in the United States. This means that if the Social Democrats return to power any time soon, if they retain their new foreign policy line and if they decide that the civil servants have linked themselves too closely to the nonsocialist government's foreign policy course, they will replace them with more neutral or agreeable people--if they exist. And this will happen even though they probably regard the present top civil servants as being very competent in their field.

Such a "massacre" would occur in compliance with polite diplomatic conventions, of course. This means that the ministerial civil servants would simply be assigned to the well-paid and insignificant outposts where they can while away the time until the next change in government by philosophizing over the advantages and disadvantages of politicization--with regard to both Danish foreign policy and the Danish Foreign Ministry.

6578

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POLITICAL

DENMARK/GREENLAND

NEW 'ENTERPRISE' PARTY ENVISIONS PRIVATE BUSINESS ROLE

Home Rule 'Privatization' Urged

Godthaab GRONLANDSPOSTEN in Danish 25 Mar 86 p 2

[Article: "A New Party Started"; first paragraph is GRONLANDSPOSTEN introduction]

[Text] Last Sunday a new party called "Inuutissarsiortut" was founded in Nuuk with Nikolaj Heinrich as chairman. The long-heralded business party is now a reality. Last Sunday the first local section of the party was founded in Nuuk with 21 members. One of the founders, Nikolaj Heinrich, was elected chairman, and the Executive Committee will consist of Peter Mathaeussen, Morten Heinrich, Rebekka Olsvig and Anda K. Egede. The main purpose of the new party is to support and develop free enterprise in Greenland and thereby improve the country's economy.

At the first general assembly it was stated that interest on the coast is great, and in several places they are only waiting for a start signal, ready to follow suit.

Fishing the Staple in Sealer Districts

The tentative program of the new party is to develop fishing in such a way that the entire quota can be caught by the country's own fishermen.

In addition it is the party's goal that fishing will be the staple in the sealer districts, and that in the villages they will have the possibility to produce sealskin.

The Alcohol Problem

Another issue is the campaign against alcohol abuse. The party will work to greatly reduce alcohol consumption by means of careful restrictions.

The party is strongly supported in this by the Blue Cross. A representative of the national association said that there will be a statement of support forthcoming.

Students and Children

The business party strongly emphasizes that young students should get favorable conditions so that in the future Greenland can be certain of a very much needed local work force. As conditions are at the moment, too many students are leaving the country.

The party also wants to ensure that during their childhood children have satisfactory conditions. In that connection the party wants to help solve the serious housing problems by better utilization of existing possibilities.

Privatization

Privatization is one of the business party's main issues. The party believes that national and home rule institutions should be taken over by independent private enterprise as fully as possible.

The party believes that free private enterprise gets too little political support in today's Greenland. And that was one of the main arguments for the founding of the party.

Paper Comments on Goals

Godthaab GRONLANDSPOSTEN in Danish 25 Mar 86 p 10

[Editorial by J.F.: "Private Ownership Suppressed"]

[Text] The reaction against the policies of the governing parties has now manifested itself in the formation of a new party, the business party. The founders have long felt that private initiative is suppressed, and they believe that a new party is the only way to change things.

The new party is of the opinion that the country's economy badly needs support, and the party will work in that area to utilize existing possibilities to, for example, develop fishing. An objective is that Greenland will utilize the entire quota itself, which this year is 356,000 tons of fish. At present Greenland utilizes only one third of the quota.

The party believes that total utilization of the quota will mean that unemployment will disappear.

The business party is dissatisfied because the home rule government is doing too little to bring about privatization. At present private enterprise is being suppressed. Private enterprise should take over the activities of GTO. If the home rule government takes these over it will mean of course that taxes will increase by 10 percent. The home rule government has advanced the policies of the state in this area. When the home rule government took over KGH it became involved in many activities which should have been taken over by private enterprise.

The home rule government's alcohol policy is a thorn in the side of many voters in today's Greenland. It was hoped that the restrictions would be

continued. They had of course put a damper on excessive consumption. But that did not happen, to the disappointment of many.

These were the most important points in the program of the new party. There is no doubt that they will have a hearing on these points, and time will tell whether a capable party will come out of it. But one thing is certain: there is dissatisfaction with the current policies of the government. The government has been too eager to take over new areas, and is now driving the country's economy to the bottom.

This assumption will undoubtedly mean that the opposition will have a more favorable environment in the future.

9287

CS0:3613/107

POLITICAL

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

GOAL OF FOREIGN AID 'TO TEACH RECEIVER NATIONS SELF-HELP'

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 20 Mar 86 p 7

[Article by Rolf-Dietrich Schwarz: "Bonn's Aid to Developing Countries is Designed to Help German Workers"]

[Text] Bonn, 19 March--According to Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation Juergen Warnke (CSU), the "main feature of the new orientation" of the "Guidelines for Development Policy of the Federal Government," which were issued last Wednesday by the Federal cabinet in Bonn, is the goal of promoting "assistance for self-help," to stimulate a sense of responsibility in the partner countries to provide the necessary proper setting and to provide an improvement in the effectiveness of the aid given.

Subjects receiving particular emphasis in the new guidelines, according to Warnke, are "self-generated adequacy in food supply," rural development, environmental protection as well as educational and training. Development policy, he continued, are one part of the Federal government's worldwide policy oriented toward peace and stability. It promotes balance and is opposed to violent solutions.

The minister continued by stating that while promoting balance between the interests and of the developing countries and our own legitimate objectives, the Federal government considers employment benefits for the German economy and the German workers--but only in "cases compatible with development policy." The primary goal of development policy, he indicated, is to contribute to the development of Third World countries and not to favor competitors from other industrialized nations.

Warnke stated that one of the main tasks of development policy, which has in the past been given inadequate emphasis, is to reach the poorest strata of the population. This type of aid too should be "aid to teach self-help." For this reason, the government, in cooperation with "self-help experienced non-governmental organizations," is taking measures designed to improve and expand facilities for creating self-help groups and self-help installations.

According to Warnke, the Federal government will devote its resources primarily for activities in the poorer developing countries. Cooperation with developed Third World countries is designed to secure progress already made and to correct imbalances in their development. This concerns primarily the infrastructure and the social and education services.

Concerning the Third World debt crisis, the new guidelines maintain the following previously made statements: in debt-burdened developing countries, "adaptation measures" are mandatory, i.e., spending cuts, to reduce budget deficits and to remedy other imbalances of their overall economies. A key role in dealing with the debt problems belongs to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, he said. The Federal government would support debtor nations which conduct effective adaptation programs.

The government has high praise for enterprises making investments in the Third World; with their private-sector cooperation they are making an indispensable contribution to the economic and social progress of the developing countries. This in turn promotes private initiative in the developing countries. The government sharply rejected the recent trend of expressing pessimism about aid, stating that critics have generalized sporadic failures.

9273/9869

CSO: 3620/621

POLITICAL

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

SURVEY SHOWS ONLY LIMITED SUPPORT FOR 1987 CENSUS

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 25 May 86 p 1

[Article by Guenter Hollenstein: "Suspicion of the Census Continues--Survey Indicates That Young People in Particular Want to Boycott it"]

[Text] Wiesbaden, 24 March--The census scheduled for May 1987 is met with scepticism and rejection by large parts of the population. This was indicated by a representative opinion poll conducted by the Cologne institute FORSA, which was conducted in November and December of last year under contract from the Federal Bureau of Statistics.

The results, published last Monday in Wiesbaden, indicate that only 56 percent of the total of 1,024 citizens interviewed stated their unconditional readiness to participate in the census. The director of the poll, Manfred Guellner, categorized another 32 percent as being "inclined" to participate, though less than willingly, and only after being informed "of their legal obligation to supply information." About 12 percent intend to refuse to do so.

In addition, FORSA has found that most FRG citizens, specifically 82 percent, regardless of age, education or political inclinations, generally accept statistical inquiries and agree that they are necessary. However, only 57 percent feel that the census is necessary. This necessity is agreed to by only 46 percent of 16 to 29-year olds; the highest level of agreement is found among those over 60: 70 percent. In contrast to this, the percentage of those planning to participate is the lowest (39 percent) among the 16 to 29-year olds, while the share of potential refusals to participate is the largest (21 percent) in this age group.

Guellner indicated that the main reason for the citizens' scepticism is their fear that the data are not sufficiently well protected. The census, he says, has gone beyond the "sober, scientific" sphere of statistics. He believes that it will be of decisive importance during the next few months whether or not the confidence people place in statistics will benefit the census and thus remove it from the "sphere of distrust."

Egon Hoelder, president of the Federal Statistics Bureau, retained his optimism despite these results; he does not believe that the number of refusals will be quite so great. He "feels confident" that additional educational efforts, for which DM 16 million have been allocated, will result

in acceptance by the citizens by providing greater "insight." What must be stressed, he feels, is that current discussions about security laws or the machine-readable personal I.D. cards have "nothing" whatever to do with the census and that they are totally unrelated matters. At the present time, he says, the question of actual participation is "quite hypothetical."

Inasmuch as providing information for the census is a legal requirement, those refusing to give it can count on jail terms and fines.

9273/9869

CSO: 3620/634

POLITICAL

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

ESSEN STUDY SHOWS YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT INCREASING

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 21 Mar 86 p 1

[Unattributed article: "More Young People Falling by the Wayside--Shockingly High Number of Social Services Recipients Among Them in Essen"]

[Text] Essen, 20 March--Long-term unemployment, which causes its victims to slide from unemployment compensation to welfare services, is "gaining a foothold and will increase further." This is the conclusion of a recently published study by the city of Essen on the status of unemployed welfare recipients. The study, described by the community as being unique within the FRG, discovered, among other things, a "shockingly" high percentage of young people (17.3 percent) among the unemployed welfare recipients.

Additionally, the study indicates that 74 percent of those concerned have been unemployed for more than 1 year. Almost two-thirds of this group were shown by the statistical investigation to be less than 20 years of age. Inasmuch as many young people are unable to obtain apprentice training or are not hired after finishing their training, they are not entitled to assistance by the Federal Labor Authority. These unemployed persons immediately turn into welfare cases or must continue to be supported by their parents.

In the opinion of its authors, the study also corrects "the distorted impression of the typical welfare recipient." Their average age is only 36. One third of them have had vocational training. 38.2 percent of those interviewed considered themselves to be "unskilled labor." Twenty-point-five percent were registered as "guest service attendants" in the hotel and restaurant trade. With about 16 percent unemployed, the fifth largest German city provided welfare services for about 35 percent of its unemployed citizens. Only one-fourth of them receive unemployment compensation.

9273/9869
CSO: 3620/634

POLITICAL

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

QUALITY OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING DISCUSSED

Trainees Find Programs Satisfactory

Berlin DER TAGESSPIEGEL in German 5 Apr 86 p 9

[Article by Tsp: "Satisfied With Training--Federal Institute Questions Youth; But Concern for the Future"]

[Text] Eight of 10 young people who were able to sign apprenticeship contracts are satisfied with their present vocational situation after at least 1 year of training experience. Despite individual criticism, three-fourths of all those questioned would select their present training vocation once more if they were faced with having to make a career decision. The majority are also satisfied with their training establishments. Barely two-thirds of the male and more than half of the female apprentices would begin their apprenticeship once more in the same enterprise.

These investigation results have now been published by the Federal Institute of Vocational Training in Berlin. They are based on questions addressed to a representative cross section of 1,000 trainees. What becomes clear is that the positive attitude with respect to training gives way to broad skepticism as the training draws to a close. Only every second trainee faces his professional future with confidence. Every fourth apprentice considers it impossible or unlikely that he would be hired later by the training establishment and every third trainee has doubts about being able to exercise his profession in a different establishment. Only 7 percent of those questioned felt that they would not be unemployed in the next few years.

The uncertainty among many trainees as to the future course after completion of the training has a negative influence upon the training: missing opportunities to be hired led to dissatisfaction with the training and to curtailment of professional expectations, according to the publication of the Federal Institute of Vocational Training.

The will and motivation to conclude the training with a successful examination nevertheless continues unbroken: 9 of 10 trainees who cannot figure on being hired would stick to the decision to take vocational training if compelled to make a new choice.

After completing the training, two-thirds of the trainees would best like to continue working in the profession in which they had trained, two-thirds of them would like to continue working in the enterprise in which they underwent training. Much speaks for a different weighting of professional requirements. It turns out that--more so for female trainees than for male trainees--the questioned young people today find it more important to have good social conditions at work, to be engaging in interesting activity, to learn additional things on the job, to perform well, and to receive just evaluations of their performance rather than improving their professional status and receiving good pay.

Quality Said To Decline

Stuttgart STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG in German 5 Apr 86 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Declining Level of Professional Training"]

[Text] During the past 10 years the level of vocational training in the FRG has clearly declined. More than one-fourth of the total of around 2 million young apprentices under 25 years of age took up professional measures in 1984 which were below the level of a specialized worker or journeyman. This is the result of an extensive investigation by the Berlin sociology couple Elke and Heinrich von der Haar, which is based on statistics provided by the Federal Institute of Vocational Training and by the Federal Office of Statistics. At the expense of the normal 3-year training period, the authors say that a "partially qualified second training market" has become established and has expanded which is acting to lower the existing training level or to puncture it. The development of vocational training in the past 10 years has resulted in the fact that in 1984 some 578,000 young people received no vocational training or qualified only partially, according to the scientists. The share of high-quality and future-oriented trainees, including industrial and banking specialists, was declining, according to the authors. The number of young people who were undergoing a 2-year "short training" cycle has risen in the 10 years through 1983 by 39,500 to a level of 114,000. This number also includes female officeworkers, whose numbers rose 25 percent to 21,100. Furthermore, reference is made to a rising number of trainees who drop out. Between 1978 and 1983 this number has increased by 30,000 to a level of 98,730. Although more young people are participating in replacement offers (work status, training status, apprentice status, sponsorship contracts, young worker agreements, professional trainee status, or professional practical year), the number of untrained individuals has remained constant.

5911

CSO: 3620/659

POLITICAL

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

BRIEFS

MORE STUDENTS TRAINING--Bonn--About 874,500 apprentices are currently in training in industrial and trade enterprises. According to the DEUTSCHER INDUSTRIE UND HANDELSTAG (DIHT) [German Industry and Trade Daily] in Bonn, the number of trainees has therefore increased from 1985 by 4 percent or 33,500. The DIHT considers this a new record in the number of trainees. The number of trainees in commercial occupations has increased "in an above average manner." There, the number of training slots is said to have increased to 516,800 or 5.8 percent. In the technical industrial occupations however, the number of apprentices has increased by only 2.4 percent, to 357,700. [Text] [Munich SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 20 Mar 86 p 1] 9273/9869

CSO: 3620/634

POLITICAL

FINLAND

POLL INDICATES KOIVISTO LOSING SUPPORT AMONG CONSERVATIVES

Overall Support Remains High

Helsinki UUSI SUOMI in Finnish 6 Apr 86 p 7

[Article: "UUSI SUOMI Makes Clear How Popularity of Mauno Koivisto Has Changed in 4 Years: Conservatives, White-Collar Workers, Middle-Aged Persons Disappointed"; first two paragraphs are boldfaced lead-in in original]

[Text] President Mauno Koivisto's popularity has clearly fallen since the initial stage of his term in office, though it is still at a high level. His drop in popularity is especially noteworthy among middle-aged citizens, our most energetic workers, it is revealed in a comparison of surveys made for UUSI SUOMI by Economy Research, Inc.

In the survey, Koivisto's popularity was measured by the school grading system known to everyone. Koivisto's grade-point average is still a satisfactory eight (8.05), but it has plainly dropped from the magnificent 8.39 of the initial period.

Koivisto's popularity has declined in all political and age groups, but mostly among conservatives, white-collar workers, and those 35 to 49 years of age. The president's popularity is still firmest among blue-collar workers, Social Democrats, and those over 50 years of age.

The survey's fieldwork was performed March 14-23, or after the workday-holiday controversy and shortly after the president had reacted to the SAK [Central Federation of Finnish Trade Unions] general strike in a manner considered favorable to the SAK. All this has probably driven from the Koivisto camp everyone except hard-core supporters of the Left.

In the survey, 892 Finns of voting age (951 Finns in 1982) were personally interviewed. So the outcome is statistically very reliable. A similar survey was made in February of 1982, or shortly after Koivisto took office.

Few "Fairs"

Despite the drop in his grade-point average, Finns are quite satisfied with their president. Only one out of ten wants to give him a "fair" or a "poor," and the percentage of those who do is no greater in the key group of middle-aged white-

Grade	All %		Would vote in next parl. elections (in paren. 1982) (a)							
	1986	1982	SDP (1)	SKDL (2)	Kok (3)	Kesk (4)	SMP(5)	Greens	Others (b)	
10	13	18	22 (32)	18 (20)	6 (8)	8 (8)	20 (—)	10 (—)	11 (18)	
9	22	22	35 (29)	19 (18)	14 (24)	13 (15)	28 (—)	26 (—)	28 (33)	
8	35	37	29 (33)	47 (41)	29 (39)	40 (42)	36 (—)	27 (—)	33 (37)	
7	19	12	12 (3)	13 (14)	27 (20)	24 (23)	12 (—)	22 (—)	16 (5)	
4-6	10	4	2 (0)	3 (2)	23 (4)	15 (8)	4 (—)	12 (—)	11 (3)	
Gr.-Pt. Ave.	8.05	8.39	8.6 (8.9)	8.4 (8.4)	7.4 (8.1)	7.7 (7.9)	8.4 (—)	7.9 (—)	8.1 (8.6)	

(1) SDP = Social Democratic Party

(2) SKDL = Finnish People's Democratic League

(3) Kok = Conservative Party

(4) Kesk = Center Party

(5) SMP = Finnish Rural Party

(a) Question 1982: Voted in previous municipal elections

(b) SMP and Greens were included in "Others" in 1982

Participants in the survey were asked the question: How well or how poorly does Mauno Koivisto live up to what you hope and expect a president to be? Answer according to the familiar school-grading scale of 4 to 10, where 4 is poor and 10 is excellent and the other figures mean something in between.

collar workers. Most have brought home worse report cards from school. Only the farmers constitute a minority more critical than others: 19 percent of them gave grades of four to six.

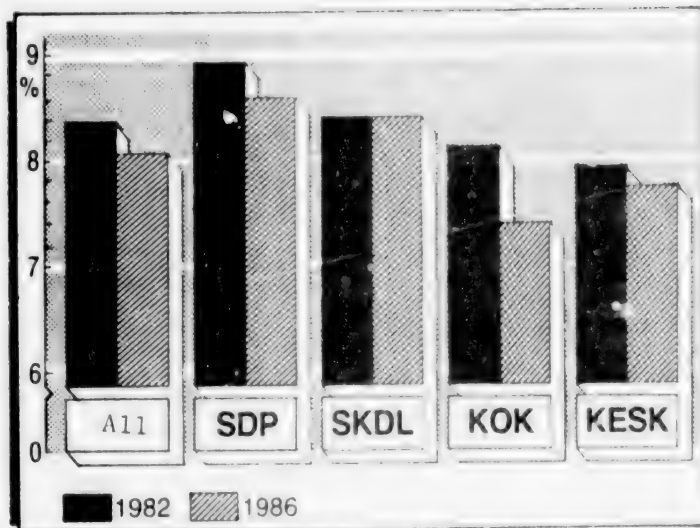
So by and large Koivisto was given a grade a cut worse than last time. The share of tens has clearly dropped (18 percent to 13 percent), and the share of sevens has risen (12 percent to 19 percent). The share of eights and nines is about the same as before, but obviously they come from slightly different quarters.

Koivisto's staunchest backers among the political parties are, of course, the Social Democrats, although his rating has dropped in the SDP [Social Democratic Party] as well. The retention of his popularity in the SKDL [Finnish People's Democratic League]--the only notable group--may be linked to his unambiguous support for the SAK.

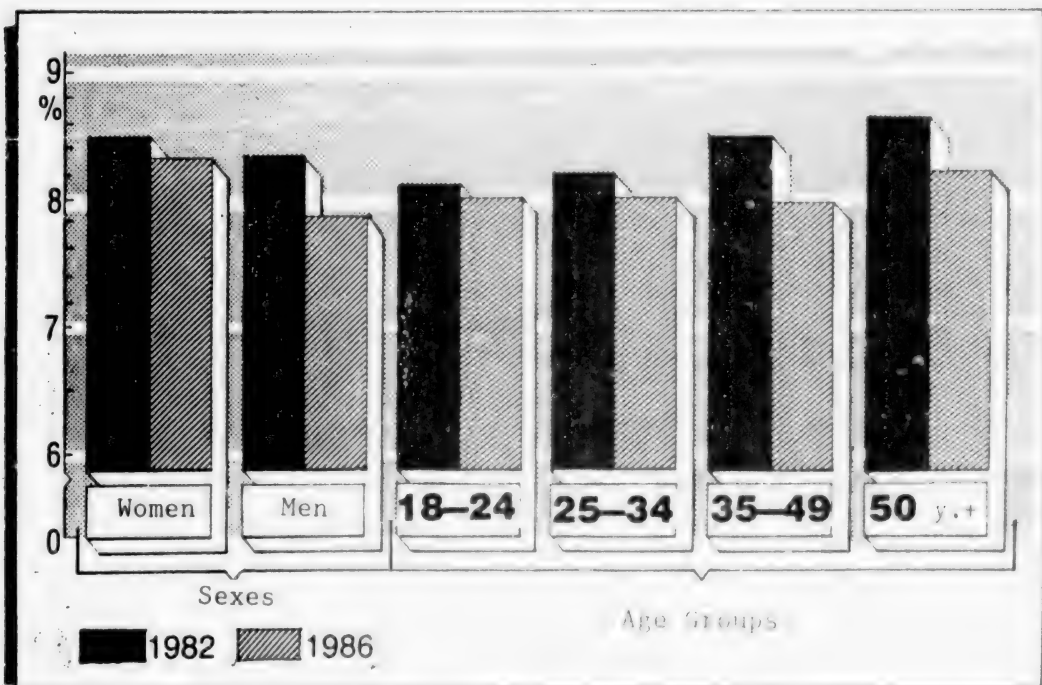
If, among the major parties, the Center Party was the chilliest to Koivisto in 1982, that honor has now shifted to the Conservative Party. Its supporters quite obviously feel that the president disdains them: the grade-point average has fallen by nearly an entire point.

The Conservative Party was left out of the government after the first survey, and Koivisto has not made a single conciliatory gesture toward the nonsocialists. On the contrary, quite a few of the president's moves have been interpreted in conservative circles as slaps in the face.

The grades given by Center Party members have also dropped. While the farmers were more favorable (8.1 to 7.9) than Center Party members to Koivisto in 1982,



Grade-Point Average Given to President by Entire Respondent Group and by Supporters of Largest Parties.



Change in Grade-Point Average Received by President From Different Sexes and From Different Age Groups.

the arrangement is now "in equilibrium" (7.7 to 7.7). Center Party farmers have thus fallen into line with other Center Party members.

SMP and Greens

No distinction was made between supporters of the SMP [Finnish Rural Party] and the Greens in 1982, when the groups in question were smaller than they currently are. The Vennamo disciples now have as positive an attitude as the leftists toward Koivisto, while the Greens, on the other hand, are critical. This may be linked to the age structure of the groups in question. The SMP's viewpoints are quite close to those of people over 50 years of age, the Greens' viewpoints to those of people under 24.

Blue-collar workers gave Koivisto a grade-point average of 8.4, white-collar workers just 7.8 (8.5 and 8.3, respectively, in 1982). Women have remained quite faithful (8.5 to 8.3) to Koivisto, while men have become much more critical (8.3 to 7.8).

Regionally, Koivisto is slightly more popular in the south than in the north, but the difference is just a tenth of a point.

UKK's Popularity

Urho Kaleva Kekkonen's popularity among citizens was also investigated on the same occasion. In 1982, in response to the same question asked about Koivisto, Kekkonen received a grade-point average of 9.02. That has now fallen to 8.71, but it is still clearly superior to Koivisto's.

Kekkonen also received the best grades from blue-collar workers and from those over 50 years of age, but differences between the various groups are small. White-collar workers are decidedly choosier than others, however, about giving perfect tens. Grades of six and lower for UKK were rare in all groups.

Somewhat understandably, only the Center Party now gives Kekkonen a grade-point average of excellent, or 9.03. Last time, the supporters of both leftwing parties awarded UKK a grade-point average of excellent. The former president's drop in popularity is particularly clear in the SKDL (9.3 to 8.7). Yet in the Center Party, too, Kekkonen's grade-point average has fallen half a point.

The Conservative Party has traditionally adopted a critical attitude toward Kekkonen. His popularity among nonsocialists has fallen just slightly, however (8.5 to 8.4).

Middle-Aged Support Less

Helsinki UUSI SUOMI in Finnish 6 Apr 86 p 7

[Commentary by Jyrki Vesikansa: "Is President of Entire Nation Becoming One-Group Man?"]

[Text] Mauno Koivisto has more than two-thirds of his first term in office behind him, and there are less than 2 years until the next presidential elections.

The lineup of candidates is gradually taking shape. So there is a need for an interim assessment of the president's popularity.

A report made for UUSI SUOMI by Economy Research, Inc, shows that Koivisto's popularity is indeed still high but that he is changing from the president of an entire nation into the man of hard-core supporters of the Left. Koivisto himself has contributed to this development by the stands he took on the workday-holiday affair and especially on this spring's SAK general strike.

This course of conduct may very well correspond to Koivisto's deepest convictions: he believes that justice has now been done to the "laborers who wear protective clothing." The roots of Koivisto's thinking are probably in the Turku harbor scene of the 1940s, just as Urho Kekkonen's were in the tragedy of 1918. By stressing the problems of the past, however, the president is turning his back on the ascendant forces of the future, on the "postindustrial" Finland of information and white-collar workers.

This is proven nicely by the fact that Koivisto's popularity has fallen most sharply among those persons 35 to 49 years of age, on the one hand, and among white-collar workers, on the other hand. Young people have never felt that Koivisto was one of them.

Quite consistent with these trends is Koivisto's sharp drop in popularity among conservatives. The latter, after all, are typically our most energetic workers.

Party Leaders Comment

Helsinki UUSI SUOMI in Finnish 7 Apr 86 p 10

[Article: "Workday-Holiday Controversy Did Not Affect Koivisto's Drop in Popularity"]

[Text] There are no clear-cut explanations for the slight decline in President Mauno Koivisto's popularity. Conservative Party Chairman Ilkka Suominen suggests that in the mind of the general public the job the president has done does not meet the high expectations established in 1982.

"I cannot imagine that an isolated event like the workday-holiday controversy would affect the opinions of citizens that much."

In the light of a survey made for UUSI SUOMI by Economy Research, Inc, the president's popularity has fallen most conspicuously among white-collar workers and especially conservatives. The change is slight, however.

"Not Interested in Polls"

SDP party secretary Erkki Liikanen pledges not to develop an interest in opinion polls until the people are asked whom they intend to vote for in the presidential elections.

"I'll start to take an interest when Paavo Vayrynen and Erkki Pystynen are in the lineup of candidates alongside Koivisto."

Liikanen includes the theoretical discussions of the survey published yesterday among those which will "certainly make pleasant news articles." The changes are very minor, however, according to Liikanen.

"It would be proper to ask what the outcome would be after the events of last week."

What is noteworthy with respect to Koivisto, believes Liikanen, is that in these types of surveys which measure support Koivisto has received decidedly higher readings than an election victory would require.

Vayrynen Candidacy Pushed

Helsinki UUSI SUOMI in Finnish 6 Apr 86 p 8

[Article: "Central Pohjanmaa Wants Vayrynen as President"]

[Text] The Center Party's Central Pohjanmaa district will nominate Chairman Paavo Vayrynen as the party's presidential candidate at next summer's party congress. On Saturday, the district organization was the first of the Center Party districts to decide on the matter. The decision was unanimous.

The candidate question has previously been discussed in the party's basic organizations. A clear majority of the divisions has been behind Vayrynen's candidacy.

The Center Party's women's organization will propose the selection of Chairman Paavo Vayrynen as the party's presidential candidate at the party congress next June.

12327
CS0: 3617/99

POLITICAL

FINLAND

MODERATE COMMUNIST PAPER'S COLUMNIST ON 'DEMOCRATIC ALTERNATIVE'

Columnist Views Political Ramifications

Helsinki KANSAN UUTISET in Finnish 16 Apr 86 p 2

[Commentary by Erkki Kauppila]

[Text] When yesterday -- at long last -- I read the founding statements of the parallel party established on Saturday, I began to really understand Markus Kainulainen and his logic.

Markus has for a long already been of the opinion that the Finnish trade union movement, for example, is intolerably loose and incapable of a real class struggle against the capitalist class.

The SKDL [Finnish People's Democratic League], the tool of the Socialists, whose concept of Finland and the class struggle has become distorted, is not even worth mentioning according to Markus.

Only the SKP [Finnish Communist Party] would be something, but it has been led completely astray.

Naturally, the consequence of this thinking is that Markus considers the Saturday attempt to establish a parallel party as daydreaming. Even the documents are a superficial game with the fashion of the day without any serious social analysis and connection with the class struggle of the workers just as if those approving them were made up of a casual group of people meeting just by chance. And Jouko Kajanoja, a frivolous hovercraft, whose leadership he can never tolerate, is subjected to special condemnation in Markus' thinking.

The only thing that pleases Markus in Saturday's undertaking is a certain kind of "Vennamoite" language, insults, which are thrown at the traditional forces of the working class, the Social Democratic Party, the unions, the SKDL, and the leadership of the Finnish Communist Party.

This analysis raises in Markus' mind above all the thinking that a different kind of organization is needed and above all a different kind of leadership that can be taken seriously.

But does Markus have the energy for the actions required by his thinking.

Seriously speaking: Saturday demonstrated those who resigned from the Finnish Communist Party a long time ago already are making their break from the party final.

The present era for its part demands the complete contrary: the gathering of Marxists who think differently into the same party of class struggle, and under Finnish conditions this coming together cannot occur within any other framework than that of the Communist Party and the SKDL.

This must be considered as a goal and always clear in one's mind, be it that its accomplishment will certainly require the crossing of many thresholds and real ideological growth.

Key party leaders are now in the spring conducting a discussion which is normally timed for the final weeks of the election campaign.

The premise of the discussion is that it has been observed that there is a flirtation going on between the leadership of the Social Democratic Party and the leadership of the Conservative Party. Both presumably would like to see these parties be broadly recognized as the most important parts of Finland's fundamental political axis.

The purposeful creation of this impression was above all intended to make the Center Party nervous. And it is nervous. The leaders of the Center Party have demanded an explanation of the nature of this flirtation from Suominen. But Suominen is not explaining anything, and for his part is demanding an explanation from Center Party leaders as to whether they are ready to form a bourgeois majority government together with the Conservative Party.

A familiar exchange of words from the past is being carried out once again.

The only thing new is that Social Democratic Party leaders will apparently participate quite readily in creating the impression of a new Finnish political axis. What is surprising and to some degree contrary to the general European spirit is that the SDP and the Conservative Party are as of late considered quite desirable as cooperative forces. From an overall European point of view the Conservatives and the Social Democrats/Socialists are usually two opposing poles in practical politics.

Here lies the danger of the new axis, and it is of this danger, among other things, that Communist Party Chairman Arvo Aalto spoke on Sunday.

Moderates Protest Name Use

Helsinki UUSI SUOMI in Finnish 18 Apr 86 p 10

[Article: "Majority Accuses: Minority Has No Right to SKP Name"]

[Text] The Politburo of the Finnish Communist Party is accusing the Committee of SKP Organizations of misusing the party's name. The Politburo pointed out

on Thursday that the national meeting of minority Communists and so-called unity forces at the end of this month has nothing to do with the SKP or its organizations.

"The meeting is merely directed against the SKP and its purpose is to divide the party. Behind this event are the same individuals who only recently established a party for the purpose of disrupting the SKDL," notes the stand adopted by the Politburo.

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POLITICAL

GREECE

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY UNWILLING TO DEAL WITH 'ANARCHISTS'

Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 4 Apr 86 p 5

[Editorial: PASOK and "Exarkheia"]

[Excerpt] The government has no other choice. Either it admits it cannot control the situation or it will let it be understood that the situation is serving it. (Theoretically, there is a third solution: to truly and substantially face the situation. But this is another side of its various weaknesses.)

This situation is exactly and well portrayed by the first pages of the newspapers of the day before (yesterday's papers have sidestepped this situation because of the explosion in the American airplane). Here are the headlines: "Terror, Bombs, Arson and Arrests All Night," "New Provocative Attack Yesterday by Anarchists Against Policemen," "Bombs Were Thrown at the PASOK Office," "A Bank Was Set on Fire," "Arrests - Wounded," "Orgies by Anarchists in Athens at Night," "PASOK a Target," "Second Night of Terror," "Another Bank in Ashes," "Savage Attack by Anarchists with Bombs and Dynamite," "Bombs and Destruction," "Anarchists Bombed a Bank and Three Police Cars Last Night," "Hooded Persons Attacked Again Last Night."

And yesterday three newspapers editorialized on this situation with the title, "Exarkheia". "The Citizens Are Wondering," "The Responsibility of the Public Order Ministry."

The "anarchists" (a term which is as undefined and vague as the whole political and ideological terminology of our days) are not a new matter in our life. New is the way with which PASOK and its government have faced it during 5 years in power. And the new thing in their behavior is a mixture of tolerance and indifference to what is happening. As a result, these groups are expanding, the antisocial demonstrations are multiplying, the social picture is distorted, the ideological patterns are getting confused. Finally, one of the most crowded quarters of Athens, Exarkheia, is abandoned by the state and remains free from every activity unrelated to both the ideological and revolutionary trends.

Many are those who cannot understand the reasons the government let Exarkheia become isolated. And more are those who believe that one does not let something happen if he does not expect benefit from its happening. What could the government expect from what happened to Exarkheia? The possibilities of some "counterbalancing" episodes when they would be of service to it? The facility of creating impressive "events" whenever it would be necessary to divert the attention of the common citizen from other events? Whatever its intentions are, the government does not have any arguments to refute the view of those who believe that Exarkheia would never be what they are if itself and its party did not remain indifferent (or if it did not wish it).

Those who support this view draw their arguments from the tolerance with which all that happens are faced not only in Exarkheia but also in any part of the capital through the various manifestations, Usurpations, requisitions, and other similar actions.

The suspicion, however, goes further--to the upsurge of the recent anarchist demonstrations which raise the question, to what is this upsurge due? They also point out a fact: none of these anarchist demonstrations annoy PASOK and its government. On the contrary, they benefit since they direct the attention of public opinion from other issues which annoy the government or which provide with their disturbances the opportunity to the government to adopt measures or decisions without the public being aware of them.

The bombs, which the day before hit PASOK's office, do not clear the thoughts of the suspicious persons who connect the anarchist upsurge with the daily increasing government difficulties, reaching their peak with next Monday's strike and with the decision to confront it. Could it by any chance be an alibi to avoid such a confrontation?

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POLITICAL

GREECE

POPULAR INDIFFERENCE, APATHY TOWARD PASOK BEMOANED

Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 27-28 Apr 86 p 8

/Article by "E": "The 22nd of April..."

/Excerpts/ Last Monday, all the political leaders made their presence felt, unanimously condemning the treacherous 1967 coup.

"Never again a 21st of April!"

Amen. But another wish comes to mind:

"Never again a 22nd of April."

The 22nd of April, that Saturday, the day Athens awoke, indifferent, without any special concern, having given itself up to a group of individuals without showing a desire to resist.

Of course, there was also fear, with the unusual presence of tanks at the sensitive points of the city. But fear was natural, and rather limited. Apathy reigned, combined with a dose of relief: Fine, now we shall be through the ASPIDA /Officers, Save Fatherland, Ideals of Democracy, and Metirocracy/ and with the Lambrakises..." Why am I writing all this, which is not new, which belongs to last week's news and is surely unpleasant to hear?

I am writing all this for a very serious reason. Because for some time now, I have observed around us the exact same climate of the 22nd of April.

This is not an exaggeration.

The rhythm of the present 21st of April is different, I agree. It is advancing slowly, carefully, cleverly, gaining ground everywhere, conquering all the forts, overcoming all resistance. The PASOK has not committed any barbaric acts, but then, it does not need them. It only wishes to hold on to power, and it will hold on, with every means available, with every illegal method.

Meanwhile, we are allowing it to destroy the country. In contrast to the European countries, we have ensured a rise in the inflation rate, a reduction in investments, a huge foreign debt, a rise in unemployment and a fall in the

per capita income.... We are going toward bankruptcy, then, unless there is a miracle. However, there is another threat on the horizon, a much more serious one.

There are national dangers, pointed out in recent months by the prime minister himself: "We are the only Western country in Europe facing a permanent and increasing threat from the East."

In other words, we are threatened by a war with Turkey.

Many of us do not believe in the rekindling of old enmities, at least not to the point of war. However, if one admits that there is even the least probability of war, how can we allow this prime minister, these leaders, these ministers to handle the country's fate, our fate?

Have you seen them, have you heard them recently?

Tied to al-Qadhdhafi with suspicious links, we cannot satisfy him, but we cannot get rid of him either; we are lying in all directions, we are signing and then erasing our signature immediately, we are dismissing ministers, we are duping "friendly" ambassadors. We are left without allies, a fact they are not even trying to hide from us, wrapping it into a mantle of "national pride."

Without allies, with only some "peaceniks," without stable protection, without the prospect of some assistance, surrounded with perplexed and dissatisfied allies: the coupists are continuing to exploit power, and the many, the great majority, enemies, friends, indifferent all, are watching events unfold with apathy, as if they would not be part of any further dramatic development.

How can we awaken them, how can we instill fear into them?

As long as we are up against adventures with little significance and against relatively polite Europeans who tolerate promises that do not get implemented, the dangers faced by the country are limited.

For the time being. Only on a short term.

Everyone was very calm on 22 April 1967. This calm, this indifference, brought about the 1974 tragedy. Only 7 years later, and we have already let 5 years go by....

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CSO: 3521/41

POLITICAL

ICELAND

PARLIAMENT, LEADING NEWSPAPER ON U.S. BOMBING OF LIBYA

Debate Follows Minister's Comment

Reykjavik MORGUNBLADID in Icelandic 16 Apr 86 p 32

[Article: "Attack on Libya Discussed in Althing: 'May Lead to Further Conflict,' Said the Foreign Minister"]

[Text] The U.S. attack on Libya was debated at an Althing meeting yesterday when the annual report from the foreign minister to parliament was on the agenda. Foreign Minister Matthias A. Mathiesen said it was a matter of great concern how Khadafy of Libya has given refuge and support to international terrorists. It is in light of this support that the U.S. explains the attack on Libya, and the U.S. claims to have conclusive evidence of the participation by the Libyan government in the recent wave of terrorism.

The foreign minister said that he, however, deplored the attack as it might lead to further conflicts and could have unforeseeable consequences. This action would not promote elimination of terrorism, as comes forth in the government's resolution on the matter.

Hjorleifur Guttormsson (Abl: People's Alliance) harshly condemned the U.S. attack. He said that it was another thing to condemn terrorist activities, we all do that; terrorist activities are crimes that must be dealt with. But who can imagine that an invasion [as printed] of this kind will pull the teeth of the terrorist? he asked. The parliamentarian said that the government resolution on the attack, which deplores the attack, does not go far enough and he also criticized that the Foreign Relations Committee was not prepared on Monday to approve and submit its own proposal warning against military actions by the United States.

Kjartan Johannsson (A: Social Democratic Party) spoke in the same vein and said that the debate on the report of the foreign minister was being held in the shadow of very serious events that are taking place around the Mediterranean Sea. It is most regrettable. He said that terrorist acts are to be condemned, but the road the U.S. had chosen was not the road to success. It

is more likely that the attack will have consequences. The parliamentarian stated especially that the Americans are carrying a heavy responsibility and great demands are made on them as a nation of great moral strength and in many ways a nation that is the vanguard among nations.

Many parliamentarians were scheduled to speak but a recess was called around dinner time last night, and it was expected that the Libyan issue would be the main topic of the continuation of the debates that resumed at 9 p.m.

Paper Views Attack Justifications

Reykjavik MORGUNBLADID in Icelandic 16 Apr 86 p 24

[Editorial: "Dangerous Spark"]

[Text] The U.S. attack on military targets in Libya was obviously their answer to ever increasing terrorist acts in many places of the world. These actions have been received in various ways. In fact, it can be said that only three governments have declared support for the United States. The British have become participants in these attacks by allowing the use of airports in Britain as the takeoff point for the attacks. The Canadian government and the Israeli government have declared their support for other reasons. The West German government is keeping a low profile but other West European governments criticize the U.S. military actions. The position of two rightist Nordic governments arouses attention. Sverre Strøm, the Norwegian foreign minister, opposed military actions against Libya in conversations with U.S. officials earlier this month, and he said that it is not possible to solve the problem of terrorist activities with a military attack. The Danish prime minister says that an attack on one Arab state is not the way to stop the terrorist acts and he points out that they are now stretching their arms to the Nordic countries. We here in Iceland became acquainted with the consequences of this earlier this year when armed policemen kept security watch at the Keflavik Airport because of news about a conceivable terrorist attack in one of the Nordic countries.

Terrorist activities have been an increasing problem in recent months. Most recently, a bomb exploded in a discoteque in West Berlin. Two people died and 230 people were injured. The Americans claim to have evidence that this bomb exploded as a result of a direct order from authorities in Tripoli. They intercepted cables from Tripoli to the Libyan Embassy in East Berlin, cracked the code and said that it was proof that the Libyan government had given direct orders to implement the explosion. On the basis of this evidence, they [U.S.] urged West German [as printed/European] governments to close down the Libyan embassies in these countries. This request was not heeded but the West Germans expelled two Libyan diplomats. In this connection, it should not be forgotten that some of the West European countries have great trade interests to consider in Libya and are therefore reluctant to take harsh measures against the Libyan government.

The story of terrorist acts during the last 15 years is alarming. Terrorist acts have increasingly been employed to call attention to certain causes, and especially the Palestinian cause. In 1972, horrible terrorist acts were

committed at the Munich Olympics. Last December, terrorists committed mass murders at the Rome Airport. Two years ago, a British policeman was killed on a London street by a bullet shot from the Libyan Embassy in London. Last fall, an elderly man was killed on board an ocean liner and was thrown overboard. Several weeks ago, a bomb exploded on board a U.S. commercial airliner. A mother, daughter and a grand daughter were sucked out of the plane. In February, bombs exploded in Paris causing injury to 50 people. In April last year, a bomb exploded in a restaurant in Spain. Over 80 people were injured and 18 Spaniards were killed. In June last year, passengers on board a U.S. commercial airliner were released after being held captive by terrorists for 17 days; the terrorists took one of the group, shot him and threw him out of the plane.

These are only a few examples of terrorist activities in little over a year. Most of them come from the Arab countries. Their justification for this is, among other things, that Western countries have treated the Palestinians much worse by far. This is their last resort in countering U.S. supremacy. The most conspicuous supporter of the terrorists in the Arab countries has been the Libyan national leader. He has overtly and covertly supported these activities and supported them financially with profits made on oil in recent years. The United States obviously found out that Libya is the den of the terrorists. The United States has started employing the tactic the Israelis have been using for years, that is to retaliate for each attack. The actions now directed against Libya are in retaliation for their participation in the bombing in West Berlin and probably also their revenge for the bomb that exploded in the TWA commercial airliner over Greece recently, as mentioned earlier.

The question arises whether these actions are likely to stop terrorist activities against totally innocent people. If the Israelis' experience is used as a comparison, it is obviously clear that even though they have retaliated for each attack, sometimes in such a way that it makes news worldwide, as, for example, when they freed the hostages in Entebbe, there has been no reduction in the Arab attempts to bring the Israelis to their knees. But the Arabs know from experience, however, that each terrorist attack against Israeli citizens will be costly to them.

It is another side to this issue altogether, that the Israelis themselves have been guilty of violent acts, such as in Lebanon. Perhaps that is an indication that violence calls for violence.

The question now is whether repeated U.S. attacks on Libya will lead moderate powers in Libya to the conclusion that Khadafy's terrorist activities are costing too much. Each blow will be paid back with such multiple force that Libya cannot withstand such actions on a long-term basis. No one has answered these questions. Time alone will show what the outcome will be. It is another matter altogether, that the West European governments that have opposed the U.S. attacks on Libya have not found any other viable way to stop the wave of terrorist activities in their countries. Friendly requests have not yielded any results in these matters. How long would these countries be able to tolerate never being safe? The bomb that explodes in a distant discotheque today might explode where you are tomorrow.

The TIME magazine is currently publishing a chapter from a book by the Israeli ambassador to the United Nations in which he talks about terrorist activities and he says, among other things, that after the end of World War II and after nuclear arms appeared on the scene, war became both expensive and risky. Smaller nations are faced with the fact that direct military actions may lead to an all-out war and complete defeat. Terrorism is a phase in the development of fighting a war in a different way. It makes it possible for states to implement military actions without taking responsibility for those actions or having to expect counterattack. This is definitely the crux of the matter. Terrorism has become so extensive that it is impossible to conduct it to this extent without the support of governments, other governments than the Libyan government.

The Soviets call the U.S. actions government-run terrorist activities. That is a remarkable accusation from people who for years have conducted large scale terrorist activities in Afghanistan. There they are not retaliating to terrorist attacks; they are trying to bend and subjugate an independent nation under communist suppression.

This issue has many facets. The U.S. actions force individuals and governments to reconsider their position to terrorist activities and how to react to that. It also arouses questions about from where in the world the United States received its policing authority because it is not very common that terrorist acts are committed on U.S. soil, although they are in fact definitely directed towards the United States to a great extent.

The Mideast countries are the world's powder keg. Military conflicts there can ignite a fire that will spread without anyone being able to extinguish it. The military conflicts can also kill the sparks that have been lit with terrorists' bombs here and there in Europe. We do not have the faculty to see into the future. Only one thing is certain and that is that quite some time will pass before it comes to light whether the U.S. actions will reduce terrorism, which was the objective, or increase it greatly with still more horrible consequences.

Columnist On Icelanders' Reactions

Reykjavik MORGUNBLADID in Icelandic 18 Apr 86 p 9

[Commentary by 'Staksteinar': "The Attack on Libya"]

[Text] The U.S. attack on the terrorist den in Libya is one of the main topics of discussion these days. The Americans have justified their attack with strong argumentation but not everybody is in agreement with it. Staksteinar today will, among other things, discuss the reaction of peace movements in this country and the vacillation that is demonstrated there.

Vacillation

The day that the Americans attacked the terrorists' barracks in Tripoli in Libya, the Women's List and the Women's Peace Movement called an outdoor meeting in front of the American Embassy in Reykjavik where the attack was condemned. On Wednesday, the Youth Association of the People's Alliance, the Organization of Base Opponents, the Association of Women in the Labor Market, the Apprentices' Union of Iceland and several other "peace organizations" called a meeting at Austurvollur [square in front of the Althing House] for the same purpose and later the group went to the American Embassy at Laufasvegur where a plastic copy of the American flag was burnt as the accompanying picture shows.

The meetings of "peaceniks" and side organizations of Icelandic leftists arouse various questions. If the "peaceniks" are sincerely concerned about war and violence, why on earth haven't they directed their spears at the terrorists? Have the "peace movements" ever called for an outdoor meeting and a protest march against terrorist acts, or demanded that the perpetrators be punished? And there are other places than Libya where the weapons speak. Do the "peaceniks" for instance not have any worries about the Soviet military actions in Afghanistan. One million people have died from the time the Soviets invaded the country at the end of 1979 and four million people are living on the verge of hunger in refugee camps in Pakistan. And what about the Iran-Iraqi war that has been ongoing for 6 years and led to the death of hundreds of thousands of people? Do the "peaceniks" not consider this cause for concern? Or is it perhaps only when the Americans are involved that the "conscience" and "love of peace" emerges?

Dictatorship

The favorite theory of THJODVILJINN these days when writing about city affairs is that dictatorship prevails in Reykjavik. This is a strange theory. The Independence Party received a majority of representatives in the Reykjavik City Council in democratic elections almost 4 years ago. The party has used the powers entrusted to it by the city councilmen during this period. The city administration has in every way been conducted in traditional democratic ways. THJODVILJINN cannot point its finger at any examples where these general operational procedures have not been followed. To be sure, the paper and its party have maintained that the election of board members in Grandi, Inc., had been wrongly conducted. But who believes that Throstur Olafsson, managing director of Dagsbrun [Reykjavik General and Transport Workers' Union] would have accepted a seat on that board if in his own judgement he had received it through dictatorial methods? The Independence Party has employed the same method in electing a mayor as before when the party was in a majority in the City Council. The chairman of the city council in the city elections was elected mayor. He has proven to be exceedingly quick in decision-making, so much so that officials have mentioned it. This is, of course, a big change from the days of the leftist City Council when the mayor was totally without power and a three man council had to agree before it was possible to make a decision. Of course there should be a normal division of labor between the mayor and the City Council. The mayor is in a way a managing director for the

City Council. The THJODVILJINN people must not be envious although it comes to light that the Independence Party has elected an unusually able and decisive leader who does not let decision-making drag on and on. That working method does, however, not have anything in common with dictatorship as anybody can see.

Strange View on News Reporting

Arni Bergmann, editor of THJODVILJINN, shows it clearly in his paper yesterday that he is not an editor of a newspaper but a political rag. He strives to find a policy line in the Libyan affairs in the headlines of the MORGUNBLADID news reports on the affair. What kind of thinking is this really for a man who claims to be a news reporter? It is, of course, absurd to read a policy trend out of MORGUNBLADID foreign news reports. The paper's position on the U.S. actions against Libya could be found in the paper's editorial the day before yesterday. Headlines are picked by keeping in mind the intention of delivering the nucleus of the news and the latest that is happening. Is Arni Bergmann not able to understand such simple facts? Maybe that cannot be expected because these particular methods of writing headlines, which Arni Bergmann accuses MORGUNBLADID of using, are practiced in the THJODVILJINN editorial office.

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POLITICAL

ITALY

BRIEFS

BISHOP RELEASED FROM LIBYANS--(ANSA) Vatican City, 21 April--The Vatican confirmed reports from Tripoli today that Bishop Giovanni Martinelli has been released from custody and house confinement in Benghazi. Martinelli, apostolic vicar of Tripoli and Benghazi, was taken into custody with a priest and two nuns earlier this month. News of their arrest reached Rome shortly before the U.S. air strikes on the two Libyan cities. Neither the Vatican or Libyan authorities have disclosed the reasons for their detention, but a United Arab Emirates daily indicated that the bishop had been charged with spying for the CIA. By his own account, Martinelli was in Benghazi by accident when he was approached by a group of unarmed Libyans and brought to a home where, in ten days, he was questioned three times. Interviewed by ANSA upon his arrival from Benghazi to Tripoli today Martinelli said he was treated "very well" and Libyan authorities merely wanted to "clear up some misunderstandings" about his activities. He said press accounts that he was suspected of espionage "made no sense." "It was a very beautiful spiritual experience," he added, "as a catholic religious [as received] in contact with the Moslem world...I am convinced there can be dialogue with Libyans of all faiths." He confirmed that the headquarters of the Franciscan mission in Tripoli was hit by bombs in the U.S. raid. [Excerpts] [Rome ANSA in English 1247 GMT 21 Apr 86 AU]

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CSO: 3500/12

POLITICAL

SPAIN

UGT DISCUSSES STANCE TOWARD PSOE, STRATEGY

Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 1 Apr 86 p 49

[Article by Mariano Guindal]

[Text] Madrid--The conclusions of the 34th Congress of the General Union of Workers (UGT) will have a decisive impact on the platform on which the Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE) runs in the next general elections. The three types of issue that will be presented (organizational, union, and institutional) are heavily influenced by this underlying fact. The predominant theme for the outgoing executive board is that "a union movement without a political point of reference makes no sense at this time, and this point of reference can be none other than socialism."

Strategy on Party

On the basis of this principle, Nicolas Redondo will defend the need to continue throwing out ideological "ballast" to make the UGT an open union in which all workers have a voice regardless of their ideological or religious beliefs. In this context, the goal is for the congress to approve the creation of the Union of Technicians and Professionals so that the intermediate groups can be organized within the union autonomously and can thus deal with their specific problems outside their respective federations. For Nicolas Redondo, attracting technicians and professionals into the UGT "is the key to modernizing the union."

The outgoing executive board wants support for the strategy that the union has followed until now with respect to the government. This means avoiding "smooth" relations, since the UGT cannot become a "transmission belt either for the party or for the government," nor can it maintain a constant and overall confrontation with the government the way the Workers Commissions (CCOO) do. The line to follow, therefore, is that of "specific criticism of those points that are deemed contrary to the workers' interests."

Underneath this situation lies the problem of conflict of interest, the issue of people holding positions of responsibility in the union, the party, and government institutions. This is a longstanding problem that was first brought up at the 30th Congress, and it is difficult to solve. Civil servants are opposed to any resolution prohibiting such practices, but in fact an

effort is being made to draw a clearer line between what is party and what is union.

The reason everything that could legally be done before the congress was completed ahead of time is that union officials wanted to agree on the major demands the UGT will present to the PSOE so that they can be included in its electoral platform, thus ensuring UGT support in the elections. The general idea is to ask for a more expansive policy to be pursued by a hypothetical leftist government in the next legislature, allowing for the creation of jobs without abandoning the current economic policy of purging the economy, reducing the public deficit, and combatting inflation.

Reelection of Executive Board

The reelection of the top leadership is also very important. No one, even among the harshest critics, would seriously suggest that Redondo be replaced as secretary general. He will be the one to set up his own board, which will be based on three key men: Anton Saracibar will serve as secretary of union action, the job he has been doing since Jose Luis Corcuera quit; he is leaving the job of secretary of organization, which will be filled by another Basque, Alberto Perez (who enjoys Saracibar's close confidence); the third major post will go to Jose Maria Zufiaur, either as assistant to the secretary general or as secretary of institutional policy. Zufiaur has on several occasions expressed his desire to leave positions of responsibility, but Redondo himself has convinced him to stay on as his right-hand man. The team will be completed with Paulino Barrabes in charge of finances, and probably Miguel Angel Ordonez in charge of image.

The other jobs may be covered by men of the Metalworkers Federation, Chemical Workers Federation, or other important organizations, the goal being to strike an internal balance. Juan Mazarrasa could be in charge of the new Union of Technicians and Professionals.

With regard to the men who have a specific weight in UGT and will play a decisive role in the congress, in addition to the aforementioned officials there are Metalworkers Secretary General Antonio Puerta, Construction Secretary General Manuel Garnacho, and Banking Secretary General Justo Fernandez. These three appear to be the visible leaders of the radical sector. Also included are the secretaries general of transportation, Victoriano Sanchez; the Madrid Union, Jose Luis Daza; Catalonia, Justo Dominguez; Galicia, Xuso Mosquera; Andalusia, Francisco Troncoso; Public Administration, Justo Zambrana; Soma, Angel Villa; and Badajoz, Antonio Rosa, who resigned as senator so he would not have to vote for the pension law. Rosa was president of the last confederal congress.

Another major issue to be dealt with in this 34th Congress is what has come to be called the "modernization of the union." The idea is to continue adapting the organization to the new social situation, where the services sector now employs the most unionized workers. Thus, the federations will continue to increase their influence with the territorial unions. Other goals are to implement data processing techniques in the union, reinforcing its working groups and technicians to serve it better; to orient the UGT toward providing more services to its members and participate in the direct determination of government policy through state institutions; and to create a workers' bank that will provide a number of services such as a pension fund and promote the establishment of new risk-capital enterprises.

POLITICAL

SPAIN

UGT EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER MEMBERSHIP LEVELS

Madrid YA in Spanish 2 Apr 86 p 14

[Article by Carmen Parra]

[Text] The 34th Confederational Congress of the General Union of Workers (UGT), which begins today in Madrid, must seek a formula to prevent the erosion of its membership under the administration of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE), during which time it has already lost brave men. This is an important but very difficult debate that no European country has been able to resolve.

Nicolas Redondo will emerge from this congress without the two men who acted as his alter ego for 6 years, until just a few months ago. Since the 32nd Congress, Jose Maria Zufiaur and Jose Luis Corcuera have, with perceptions of the trade union world that were complementary and harmonious, negotiated at all tables and implemented the policy of their secretary general. In the spring of last year, Corcuera stepped down after severing his father-son relationship with Redondo, and now Zufiaur wants to accept a council position that does not even have any responsibility. This will enable him to devote his time to his post as member of the EEC Economic and Social Committee, although it is apparent that he will remain as a "courtly adviser."

The secretary general must now find others to advise him. Anton Saracibar, since Corcuera's departure, has taken on the role of "strongman" with responsibility for union action and organization, but now he will lose power and possibly move into Zufiaur's old job, secretary of institutional relations. The other members who would make up the new executive board are a mystery. The publication in YA of the most likely bets did not win any friends at the headquarters in San Bernardo.

The organization is never consulted in drawing up this list. Redondo does it himself, and he does not even reveal his plans to anyone. He speaks privately with his candidates, and the most he ever accepts is proposals. At this congress, the biggest battle, albeit behind closed doors, between the two obvious factions of the union will revolve around getting the maximum number of representatives on the secretary general's list.

As for the type of union he intends to shape in the next few years, Nicolas Redondo has asserted that union action must adapt to the times, without giving up its identity. This means that the idea of promoting services to attract membership will be studied. UGT officials are aware that if they limit themselves to negotiating contracts, they will not grow, because they negotiate for all workers. They need to offer other things, such as pension funds, insurance, professional training, tourism, and even a workers' bank, although the latter may be limited to a simple study of possibilities. They are also thinking of strengthening the organization by asking the government to allow unions to negotiate unemployment benefits and employment as is done throughout Europe.

But there is fear within the union that the major debates (relations with the PSOE, where the organization is headed, the elimination of ideology, alternatives to coordination, whether or not to depoliticize the union) will not be resolved now. It appears that no federation or territorial union is willing to run much of a risk to put forth its own ideas, one reason being that the forces are practically divided in half.

They are also aware that in no European country since the workers' movement was founded has anyone managed to solve the problem of how to avoid conflicts with a compatible party when it is in power. One solution would be not to allow people to hold two posts at once, but they understand that the union needs to have its voice heard in Parliament. The ability to vote independently would be another solution, but it can only be applied with more than 200 deputies, not with just an adjusted majority.

It is a complicated and rich debate that did not arise when the Democratic Center Union was in power. During those years the socialist union undeniably had more political power than it does now. Then it could afford to enter into all possible agreements, and to "use the stick" when it deemed necessary. This is precisely one of the points of greatest concern to the federations that support the government most strongly, such as metalworkers, chemical workers, or civil servants. They understand that criticism of the government erodes their power to no end.

Other federations, however, such as banking, construction and transportation, believe that criticism is not bad, as long as they support the party and the government in general. Redondo contends that he has repeatedly told the secretary general of the party: "I would refuse to lead an organization if the union were dependent on the party, or if the union had to follow party discipline."

The Construction Federation will propose to the congress that a UGT-PSOE liaison committee be formed in order to coordinate relations, and to analyze and seek common positions on any immediate or general issues on which there may be disagreement. It will advocate the exclusion of "subordination of one organization to another," and feels it is necessary "to coordinate the reciprocal autonomy of each of them." But that does not solve the problem of relations with the government.

Union Membership

	Wage-Earners	Members under prev. Cong.	Wage-Earners	Members under 34th Cong.
Agriculture	597,200	34,116	515,200	26,074
Industry	2,449,700	272,036	2,275,500	277,112
Construction	686,200	57,440	546,700	46,822
Services	3,797,000	185,7708	3,907,500	244,202
Totals	7,530,100	549,300	7,244,900	*594,210

*Does not include contributions to the Federation of Retirees and the Foreign Unions.

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CS0: 3548/42

POLITICAL

SPAIN

REDONDO REELECTED SECRETARY GENERAL OF UGT

Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 7 Apr 86 p 47

[Article by Rodolfo Serrano]

[Text] Madrid--The 34th Congress of the General Union of Workers (UGT) elected Nicolas Redondo secretary general of the socialist labor federation with 100 percent of the vote. None of the members of the new executive board proposed by Redondo obtained less than 90 percent of the vote. The triumph of the UGT leader, who has imposed his will on a congress that was expected to be difficult, was overwhelming. Manuel Chaves, whom Redondo talked into remaining on the new board, will continue to be the union's link to the Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE), although relations between the two organizations have been affected by the resolutions approved in this congress.

With his fist raised high, Nicolas Redondo thanked the plenum of the congress at noon yesterday for reelecting him as secretary general of the General Union of Workers. Although his victory was assured after his ideas about the new unionism were approved by an overwhelming majority, very few expected him to be reaffirmed as head of the organization by 100 percent of the vote.

The rest of the executive board won similar support. There were no penalty votes this time, and even Chaves won a higher percentage of votes (91.65 percent) than he has ever gotten since he began participating in the union, as he commented later.

Justo Zambrana, a PSOE deputy and until now secretary general of the federation of public service workers, garnered nearly 93 percent of the vote. He will serve as secretary of institutional relations. Jose Manzanares, from the federation of bank workers, won 100 percent of the vote. Manzanares, who holds a degree in industrial sociology and is an expert on new technologies, will be in charge of training. Manuel Bonmatti, the new international secretary, is a hotel worker. He won a 99.98-percent share of the vote. Apolinar Rodriguez, a highway engineer with a degree in economics, was voted in as secretary of union action with 98.32 percent of the vote.

The reelected leaders obtained similar percentages of the vote. Anton Saracibar (organization) got 100 percent, as did Jose Maria Zufiaur (councilmember); Paulino Barrabes (administration) and Miguel Angel Ordonez (image) won 96.51 percent; and Jesus Mancho (councilmember) got 98.69 percent. It is symptomatic that the new secretaries elected to UGT leadership are predominantly degree-holders, which to some delegates means that Redondo was guided primarily by criteria of efficacy. Bonmatti, who in his biography emphasizes only the fact that he is a hotel employee, is considered an upright man with an undying devotion to the union.

Difficult Balance

The balance attained in the executive board is due, according to these sources, to Nicolas Redondo's desire to combine technical expertise with political and union criteria, while advancing toward opening up the union, as the UGT secretary general urged at the congress. Despite the firm support given to the new executive, however, the future will not be easy. The attraction of technicians and cadre-members to the union (which as recently as yesterday was criticized by the Confederation of Cadre-members) and the degree of independence and politicization Redondo is trying to instill in the organization will lead to internal tensions.

In the closing ceremonies, Nicolas Redondo reminded the UGT delegates that after the congress the real work would begin, to put into practice the philosophy agreed upon during those days. The UGT secretary general stressed the maintenance and defense of a policy of coordination that would not be limited exclusively to wage issues, and would also have a "broad political dimension."

Javier de Paz, secretary general of the Socialist Youth, asked the delegates yesterday to fight for young people, and called for new hiring systems that would enable youths to join the job market. De Paz stated that the Socialist Youth supports the construction of a more just society. Ramon Rubial, president of the PSOE and a former member of the metalworkers' union, received a standing ovation when he recalled Indalecio Prieto's words ("I am a socialist, in the manner of a liberal"), and especially when he explained that what Prieto meant by this was that socialism is liberty: political liberty and economic liberty.

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POLITICAL

SPAIN

PSOE TO DRAFT ELECTORAL PROGRAM WITHOUT UGT

Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 7 Apr 86 p 47

[Article by Rodolfo Serrano]

[Text] Madrid--The UGT does not want to participate in drafting the preliminary versions of the PSOE election platform, and rejected a formal invitation issued by Jose Maria Benegas, PSOE secretary of organization, to work on the draft. Nicolas Redondo himself explained that the UGT wants to wait until the work has progressed further. The UGT secretary general explained that Benegas sent the UGT a letter expressing the party's desire for the socialist union to participate in drawing up the platform.

UGT then asked for a progress report on the work, and when it found out that it was still in a very preliminary stage, the union turned down the invitation. It did express a willingness, however, to contribute comments once the document was better developed.

Nicolas Redondo, who reiterated the union's critical support for the government and stressed that there is no alternative to the PSOE, explained, nevertheless, that "when we learn its contents, we will determine how much support our organization will give the platform, depending on how close it comes to meeting our needs."

The election platform has been drawn up into a first draft, and it is supposed to be completed by 30 April. The UGT participation will have to happen in the 25 short days that remain until then.

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POLITICAL

TURKEY

TURKISH COMMUNISTS GREET 11TH SED CONGRESS

TAL80948 (Clandestine) Voice of the Turkish Communist Party in Turkish 0400 GMT
18 Apr 86

/Message by Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Haydar Kutlu to the 11th SED Congress on 17 April/

/Text/ Dear comrades, on behalf of Turkish Communists and the working class of our country, the Central Committee of the Turkish Communist Party /TCP/ extends its revolutionary greetings to the 11th Congress of the brotherly SED. Your congress is honored to be successfully implementing the ideals of Thaelmann, the brave son of the German working class and the distinguished leader of the world communist movement, on his 100th birthday in the GDR, the first worker-peasant country on German soil. Your congress is being held at a time when the 40th anniversary of SED is about to be celebrated. Your party resolutions in preparation for the 11th Congress, the conscious and creative people's movement throughout the country, and the successful implementation of the policy of advancing the developed socialist society in the GDR constitute a very valuable beginning for the 11th Congress and for a sound march into the 21st century. The successful incorporation of the advantages of socialism with the results of scientific and technological progress is essentially important for the economic and social policy of the party and for further achievements.

The TCP believes that the resolutions to be adopted by the 11th Congress will also be effected with great enthusiasm by the Communists and people of the GDR. Your congress convenes at a time when the U.S. administration has been continually rejecting Soviet proposals to stop nuclear tests, attempting to militarize space, continuing to pursue its policy of aggression against sovereign countries, and insisting on escalating worldwide tensions. The TCP supports the efforts by the GDR as well as the Soviet Union and other brotherly socialist countries to protect world peace, prevent the militarization of space, and halt the arms race. The fact that the GDR offered its territory in response to the Swedish proposal to create a nuclear-free zone in central Europe, proposed to the FRG the creation of a region free of chemical weapons in central Europe, and is working with a great sense of responsibility in all international forums to save the human race from annihilation prove that the essence of socialism is the same as that of peace.

Dear comrades, the TCP is struggling under conditions of illegality and massive attacks to save our country from becoming a tool for war in the hands of U.S. imperialists and to enable our people to attain the democracy they yearn for and choose their own regime. The TCP attaches great importance to the development of relations between our country and the GDR on the basis of peaceful coexistence and mutual interests. The TCP also highly values its relations with the brotherly SED, which are developing and becoming stronger on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The TCP wishes the 11th SED Congress great success. Long live peace and socialism. Long live SED.

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CSO: 3554/393

21 May 1986

MILITARY

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

DEFENSE RESEARCHER: USSR NOW THREAT IN NORWEGIAN SEA

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 6 Apr 86 p 9

[Article by Erik Magnusson]

[Text] Oslo--If the Swedish and Finnish Armed Forces are strong, NATO and the Soviet Union will need fewer forces in the Nordic Region. A large share of responsibility for keeping tensions in the Nordic Region low therefore rests on Swedish and Finnish shoulders.

So says Tomas Ries, a Finno-Swedish defense researcher. For the past few months he has been working on Nordic security issues at the Institute of International Affairs in Oslo. At the same time, however, he has been putting the finishing touches on a doctoral thesis for Geneva University concerning the Soviet Union's military strategic interests in and around the Nordic Region.

Since 1979, Tomas Ries has been studying the way in which Soviet strategic interests over the past 30 years have come increasingly to include the Nordic Region.

The Nordic Region has stood as a barrier between American nuclear weapons and key Soviet areas since the 1950's. The nuclear threat came initially from aircraft carriers in the North Sea, then from submarines in the Norwegian Sea. Now it comes from cruise missiles in the North Atlantic.

Moving its Positions Forward

The danger of an attack on the Soviet Union from areas bordering on the Nordic Region is one of many reasons for the buildup of Soviet forces in the north and for the fact that the Soviet Northern Fleet has been constantly advancing its positions in the Norwegian Sea and the North Atlantic.

Ries says: "This has led to a situation in which, for the first time, the Soviet Union is able to make a serious effort to control the Norwegian Sea and thereby place the northern and central areas of the Nordic Region behind the Soviet Navy's front line.

"The result is that the Nordic countries are winding up increasingly behind the operational areas in which the Soviet Union calls the shots. From the military strategic standpoint, the entire Nordic Region may wind up in a situation similar to that of Finland after World War II.

"That may be one explanation for the growing Soviet pressure on Sweden over the past 5 years. It may be that the USSR wants Sweden to behave like Finland and pay more attention to Moscow's interests."

Side Effects

Tomas Ries views the Soviet Union's strategic interests in the Nordic Region as being primarily defensive. Four defense functions against the other superpower are having side effects in the Nordic Region:

1. The main base for strategic submarines (Kola) as well as their primary operational area (the Arctic Ocean and the North Atlantic) are in the immediate vicinity of the Nordic Region.
2. The importance of strategic air defense is growing as new U.S. bombers and submarine-based cruise missiles become an increasingly dangerous threat to the northwest.
3. The strategic antisubmarine force is being shifted farther and farther south in the Norwegian Sea in response to growing fear of the forward position of the U.S. submarine fleet.
4. Nuclear-armed bombers have low priority now, but will become more important if the U.S. space weapon program induces the Soviet Union to procure more nuclear-armed submarines and bombers. If that happens, forward air bases in the vicinity of the Nordic Region will again receive more attention.

Cutting the Artery

But a fifth and increasingly important aim of Soviet strategic forces in the immediate vicinity of the Nordic Region is offensive, according to Ries, and that aim is to cut NATO's military artery across the Atlantic so as to halt Allied reinforcements.

Besides purely strategic interests, there are also regional interests of secondary importance: the nuclear bases must naturally be protected.

"On the tactical level, a defensive interest from the strategic standpoint may lead to extensive offensive operations. And those operations might have appreciable consequences as far as the independence of all the Nordic states is concerned," says Tomas Ries.

To defend their bases on the Kola Peninsula, for example, the Russians may want to capture NATO's nearby air bases in northern Norway and possibly the air bases in Finland and northern Sweden as well.

But Ries believes that the Soviet Union will hesitate to the very last before violating Swedish and Finnish independence during a conflict with NATO in the north. An alternative for the Russians is to set up a base for fighter planes on Svalbard in a crisis situation. That would provide the Soviet Union with better air defense over the Norwegian Sea. The Northern Fleet's control of the sea off the Norwegian coast would then be more effective.

Ships

It is true that Tomas Ries does not believe that a war will ever break out in Northern Europe. The spark is not likely to be set off here.

But according to Ries, the concentration by both superpowers on the ice-covered Arctic as a base area for nuclear-armed submarines may increase the risk of an accidental war in the north. The strategic ships that pursue each other constantly in the Arctic Ocean may misunderstand each other's intentions.

Tomas Ries says that the situation can be stabilized on three levels, but he admits that all his proposals are "utopian."

Control

"Multilateral arms control in the Arctic would reduce the risk of clashes in the Arctic Ocean. In exchange for its own concessions, the Soviet Union could deploy its submarines in a 'submarine preserve' in the Arctic with some form of security. This idea is the exact opposite of a nuclear-free zone, but it would slow down a military race in the immediate vicinity of the Nordic Region."

The second level of stabilization outlined by Ries involves a mixture of regional agreements and purely national decisions. He mentions the formation of a unified "neutral Finnish-Swedish air defense zone in Lapland" as one example of such a mixture of measures.

Responsibility

According to Tomas Ries, such a zone would constitute a more effective air barrier in northern Sweden and Finland, and it might add just a little more relevance to Nordic balance, which he feels has been undermined by the Soviet Union's strong arms buildup in the region.

"Only Sweden and Finland can increase their defense capability without simultaneously increasing tensions in the Nordic Region. The biggest responsibility for preserving Nordic stability therefore rests on Swedish and Finnish shoulders. But what is happening is so vast that no Nordic country can really influence developments. What we can do is reduce the instability."

Ries supports that statement by pointing to the third level of stabilization available for alleviating the distorted military balance of power in Northern Europe.

"Each individual Nordic country can unilaterally strengthen its defense capability, establish more credible deterrence with respect to the Soviet Union, and reduce the scope for Soviet pressure. But unilateral adjustments in military strength require such large economic sacrifices that the idea is almost completely unreasonable."

MILITARY

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

NORWEGIAN-SWEDISH ELECTRONICS COOPERATION--Oslo--The state-owned FFV [National Industries Corporation] Electronics firm of Sweden is investing in increased business cooperation with the Norwegian Armed Forces. FFV Electronics has joined with Aune Engineering of Sandefjord to specialize in services for the Norwegian Armed Forces and Norwegian marine technology. The new firm, known as the FFV-Aune Corporation, has about 40 employees and expects turnover to reach 30 million kronor within 3 years. Swedish ownership of the firm will total 51 percent. FFV Electronics has previously developed methods for assisting industry and government authorities through the more effective organization, dimensioning, planning, and control of maintenance activities. [Text] [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 11 Apr 86 p 10] 11798

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MILITARY

FINLAND

PAPER VIEWS POPULATION'S SUPPORT FOR DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS

Helsinki UUSI SUOMI in Finnish 5 Apr 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Support for Defense Appropriations"]

[Text] In spite of the fact that Finns have exhibited an exceptional national defense will in opinion polls compared internationally, the attitude toward the appropriations needs of the Defense Forces has also become quite evident. In recent years one-third has supported an increase in appropriations. Approximately half has considered the present level of appropriations to be suitable and only 10 percent has come out for reducing appropriations. The generosity of the people with respect to the needs of the Defense Forces has in fact been greater than that of the decisions of the political decision-makers.

For this reason the information from a study of the National Defense Communications Planning Committee indicating that the proportion of Finns demanding an increase in defense appropriations has dropped from 36 percent last year to 26 percent is cause for thought. This in spite of the fact that the minority demanding a cut in appropriations has remained at the same level.

The Defense Forces have given up the past custom of continually complaining about the small amount of appropriations. In addition, it is to be commended for its openness in recent years about new defense investments.

Has this correct policy of communication now resulted in an undesirable result? Has the announcement of relatively small procurements of new equipment created the public conception that basic procurements are beginning to be in order?

It cannot be a question of any kind of deterioration of the national defense atmosphere. According to the same study, the faith of Finns in peace movements continues to be quite modest and should one say realistic.

There is reason for the people involved in national defense communications to find out from where this surprisingly large change in attitude is coming.

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CSO: 3617/98

MILITARY

FINLAND

DEFENSE MINISTER CONFIDENT ON FUNDS COMPROMISE

Helsinki UUSI SUOMI in Finnish 17 Apr 86 p 11

[Article: "Minister Pihlajamaki on Defense Funds Dispute: 'I Do Not Believe 5-Billion Markka Difference'"]

[Text] Defense Minister Veikko Pihlajamaki believes that the disputes of the Parliamentary Defense Committee are temporary.

"I do not believe that the funding dispute is of a 5-billion markka magnitude. Differences that may appear to be large can present themselves in the final phases of the plan, but there is a serious aspiration for reaching agreement in the committee," says Pihlajamaki.

A difference of 5 billion markkaa regarding the amount of defense procurements over the next 5-year period has come about in the defense committee between the left wing and the right wing. The SDP, which has joined in the position taken by the SKDL [Finnish People's Democratic League], has become the decisive factor.

"The debate on the issue is still decisively incomplete. I hope that a solution will be reached in an atmosphere of peace. For this reason, I am ready, if necessary, to grant additional time to the committee. It is most important that the report being prepared be good," commented Minister Pihlajamaki on the situation.

The advisory meeting of the committee will be next Friday. In any case the report should be completed in the next few weeks.

"At this point no comment can yet be made on the work of the committee," states Pihlajamaki.

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CSO: 3617/102

MILITARY

GREECE

UNITED STATES, USSR SEEN FAVORING TURKEY IN AEGEAN

Athens MESIMVRINI in Greek 26 Mar 86 p 6

[Article by K. Kolmer]

[Excerpts] For those who systematically study Turkish foreign policy, Turkey's designs against Greece date long before 1974-74 when for the first time Turkey raised demands at the expense of the Greek islands in the Aegean Sea. It is evident that only after 1973 did Turkey show an unyielding persistence in its turn toward the Aegean Sea! But how can a continental and introvert nation like Turkey suddenly abandon its introvert character and raise demands to the detriment of a neighboring state which, moreover, is an ally and to want to expand seaward?...What happened to cause such a change in Turkey's foreign policy?

An initial--superficial--analysis of the causes gave emphasis not so much to the geopolitical factor as to Turkey's intention to benefit from the Aegean's productive resources. But if the exploitation of the Aegean undersea oil or of tourism it had in 1974--and the following years--this explanation of Turkish motives is not valid in 1986. Because after 1985 the Aegean oil prices dropped under 10.50 dollars per barrel, while tourism is suffering due to the attacks by international terrorists, the last episode being the assassination of the Swedish Premier Palme which, according to Swiss sources, will reduce by 60 percent the tourist traffic in Europe.

Therefore, continuation of Turkish expansionism and its recent intensity shows that there exist other causes besides the Aegean undersea or land resources.

Technology is Responsible

All of a sudden, in 1984 the Turks again remembered the Aegean. What happened in the meantime to provike the appetite of the Ankara militarists for the Aegean islands? The technological progress had changed the character of the Straits [Dardanelles].

If we study the matter carefully, we will find that the grievances between Turkey and Greece reveal a sense of "Turkish suffocation." What do the Turks consistently demand from Greece?

1. Demilitarization of the islands and especially of Limnos.
2. The 10-mile wide Greek air space should not be recognized.
3. Greece should not extend its territorial waters to 12 miles. "Otherwise," the Turks say impudently, "we shall have a war." (In other words, a legal right of Greece constitutes *casus belli*.)

These demands show that the Turks actually want to extend their Montreux Treaty benefits at the expense of the Aegean Greek islands in a reverse way: to virtually cut off the islands from continental Greece, to stop Greece from monitoring the sea lanes, and to demilitarize the Aegean region. To this end, they have the support of the Soviets--and of their local agents in Greece--and, amazingly, of the Americans also, despite the fact that one would expect the two big powers to have different attitudes.

The Interests of the Two

But for different reasons, each of the superpowers feels the status quo is advantageous to them even though it may encourage Turkey's expansionist plans at the expense of Greece.

--The Soviet Union, in addition to inciting Greek-Turkish differences, wants Greek territorial waters to be kept at six miles because it wants to maintain its anchorages in the Aegean (Kythira).

--The U.S. has as principle to maintain the 6-mile and, if possible, the 3-mile territorial waters with the idea in mind that the possible extension of the territorial waters could create problems for it, for example, in the Gulf of Syrte.

Thus, Turkey is the beneficiary from the coincidence of interests of the two big powers and, most importantly, it is preventing Greece from modernizing its armed forces through participating in NATO exercises by always advancing the non-existing issue of Limnos (that, in other words, Limnos is not covered by the Alliance).

Yet, Turkey is seriously concerned about its monopoly of the Straits which is threatened not by Greece, of course, but by technological progress.

What happened after 1970? Very simply the development of remote-control missiles and the so-called "smart weapons" transfers to the islands the role played thus far by the Straits. At the same time, the concentration of forces (air, naval and armored cars), along a narrow land strip in eastern Thraki, for example, exposed it not only to the danger of being enclaved but also to regular nuclear weapons--the so-called "war theater." In other words, the Straits are weakened while the role of the 1,000 Aegean islands and isles (98 percent of which are Greek) is strengthened.

For this reason, Turkey is arming its coast with rows of Harpoon-type missiles and its perimeter from Tsanakele to Marmaris with powerful radar in order to monitor the Aegean Sea lanes. And as Dr. Kostas Tsipis recently revealed, Turkey is in the market for Cruise missiles having a range of 400 kilometers, in which case the rest of the Aegean Sea will also be monitored, thus strengthening its geopolitical importance by extending the role of the Straits to the Aegean Sea also.

But for Turkey to achieve such a status, Greece must be terrorized. It must not extend its territorial waters to 12 miles; it must demilitarize its Aegean islands; it must de facto stay out of NATO and, especially, it must not acquire electronic countermeasures (jamming) and smart weapons which could neutralize the Turkish Aegean monopoly.

Greece's Weapons

To this new Turkish provocation Greece has an invincible weapon. It has the islands with their 100 percent population. This means that:

1. In contrast to the Turks, Russians and Americans, Greece has unsinkable airplane carriers--the islands--by missile strikes.
2. With proper preparation--not necessarily expansive--these unsinkable carriers can completely replace the Straits and suddenly transfer Turkey's geopolitical value to Greece. But certain efficient handlings should be made and, moreover, at the right time, such as:
 1. Greek populations should be kept--from Samothraki to Kastelorizo--in their ancestral homes. The cost is minimal compared to that for the Center for Free Support of the Elderly [KAPI] and the Palais de Sport of our radical socialism.
 2. The Greek lobby in Washington should be immediately mobilized and in cooperation with the Jewish lobby (with immediate official recognition of Israel) to argue that it is not in the interest of the Alliance that Turkey should have and Greece should not have Cruise missiles.

3. Greek territorial waters should be extended to 12 miles by geographic zones, starting with the Ionian Sea and extending them gradually eastward by following the tactic of silent diplomacy and not that of the sterile triumphant shouting (case of Limnos-PASOK).

4. We should immediately return to NATO's military wing regardless of the developments of the Limnos case. Because one way or another, Limnos is an allied area whether the Turks like it or not. Thus, we shall neutralize Turkey's main argument that it is the area's guardian.

5. The danger from the North should not be underestimated by Greek public opinion because by so doing we help Turkey add more Tornados, F-16's and F-104's to its arsenal since it presents itself as the only trusted power to check the Soviets in the Southeastern basin of the Mediterranean.

Finally, we should develop anti-bureaucratic defense in the islands, but also --why not?--throughout Greece. The example of anti-bureaucratic defense or of the "army accordian" as the Israeli and Swiss implement so successfully, will give us the opportunity to write on this subject again.

Note: The views expressed in this space are those of the author and do not bind MESIMVRINI nor do they necessarily interpret its political line.

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MILITARY

GREECE

BRIEFS

DOUBTS ON AMMUNITION QUALITY--Is it true that a large part of the 30,000 bullets purchased by the PYRKAL /Powder and Cartridge Co./ from the EVO /Hellenic Arms Industry/ in order to fill an order worth 80 million dollars from Iraq was rusty? We are asking this because the ship that was loading so carefully the EVO bullets at Pakhi Megaron began to unload the goods as of last Thursday. Could something else be the matter? /Text/ /Athens PONDIKI in Greek 18 Apr 86 p 4/ 12228

CSO: 3521/41

MILITARY

SPAIN

PARTICIPATION IN NATO EXERCISES REPORTED

Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 4 Apr 86 p 4

[Text] Cadiz/Madrid--Some of the members of the U.S. 6th Fleet, which participated 10 days ago in the armed conflict in the Gulf of Sidra off the coast of Libya, began heading for the U.S. bases in Spain and Italy on Wednesday. The aircraft carrier "Saratoga" (which participated in the conflict along with the "Coral Sea" and "America") has been in the Bay of Cadiz since yesterday, anchored off the base at Rota. The "Saratoga" will return to Mayport Base in Florida in mid-May, U.S. Defense Department sources told Reuters.

These movements coincide with the "Cork 86" NATO air-naval exercises scheduled by the Spanish Navy between 1 and 15 April, in which 2,500 men of the naval and air forces of Spain, France, Holland, Portugal, the United Kingdom, the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Italy will participate. The Naval Operations Center of the Strait of San Fernando Maritime Zone (Cadiz) is in charge of coordinating these activities, and the joint exercise is taking place in waters of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, reports Ines Alba from Cadiz.

The NATO maneuvers are being held shortly after the armed conflict that involved the U.S. 6th Fleet and Libyan units in the Gulf of Sidra, which considerably stepped up tensions in the Mediterranean. After two days of fighting, the American fleet finished its maneuvers off the Libyan coast, and the ships began to disperse last Wednesday, according to U.S. Defense Department sources quoted by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Official Spanish sources indicated that the "Saratoga" is not expected to participate in the "Cork 86" joint exercises. No one has explained the reason for the aircraft carrier's stop; apparently it will remain at anchor in the same place for some time. The frigates "Garcia" and "Richmond K. Turner," which accompanied it, announced that they would pull into the port of Cadiz or that of Rota.

Surveillance

Destroyers, frigates, corvettes, submarines, and air force planes make up the material elements of the exercise. Some of the units have been at the port of

Cadiz since Monday, as is the case of three submarines (one Dutch and two Spanish) and three frigates (one Italian and two American).

The destroyers "Gravina" and "Alcala Galiano," the frigate "Asturias," and the corvettes "Vencedora" and "Diana" are participating in the "Cork 86" exercise on behalf of Spain; in addition, the Italian frigate "Libeccio" is rounding out the surface force. The submarines "Galerna," "Siroco," "Mistral y Tonina," "La Praya" (all from France), "Zwaardvis" (Holland), "Barracuda" (Portugal), "Valiant" (Great Britain) and "Tullibee" (United States) are also participating. As for the air force, Orion jets from Spain, the United States and Holland; Atlantic aircraft from France, Italy and West Germany; and helicopters from the Spanish naval air fleet are involved.

The exercise consists of "the deployment of surface, air and submarine units on control and surveillance missions in the Western Mediterranean and the Atlantic, in waters of the Gulf of Cadiz, and its purpose is to train units and crews in the control and follow-up of maritime traffic."

8926

CSO: 3548/47

MILITARY

SWEDEN

DETAILS OF GRIPEN CONSTRUCTION, SUBSYSTEMS REVEALED

Bonn WEHRTECHNIK in German Apr 86 pp 98-99

[Article by Erhard Heckmann, "The GRIPEN Model Introduced"]

[Text] The years 1986/87 will certainly go down in history of military flight as the years of the new fighter planes. The French experimental plane RAFALE, the British "European" Experimental Aircraft and the prototype of the Israeli LAVI will all fly this year. They are supposed to be followed next year by the first prototype of the Swedish multi-purpose fighter, the JAS-30 GRIPEN. WT described the roll-out of the RAFALE in the February issue, and the Director of Engineering at Dassault had his say in the March issue. While they were still cleaning up the debris from Mardi Gras on Ash Wednesday in the Rhineland, Saab introduced the 1:1 model of the GRIPEN in Linköping and reported on the status of the project.

Sweden follows a non-aligned policy in peace-time in order to be able to remain neutral during a conflict. This reflects a vision which, even if they don't openly admit it in Sweden, requires a strong NATO so that they don't have to give in to Soviet pressure. In order to maintain its credibility, this kind of policy demands high defense expenditures, even during peace-time, although the country's political parties have differing opinions on the scope of these expenditures. To be sure: nobody is denying the necessity of a strong defense.

The so-called "Swedish model" is characteristic of the weapons systems in the Swedish armed forces; this means it must be possible to service them during a war and they have to be tailor-made for the national defense. The Swedish armed forces are purely defensive forces, for their equipment is unsuited for attack beyond their borders. Because of their geographic position with its long maritime border, the country can count on an extended early warning time in the event of attack (in comparison to a continental country). Based on this situation, the Swedish airforce plays a pivotal role as an operational armed service of the first resort, and this is also the reason why the Swedish replace their aircraft in a 1:1 ratio when they change over generations in their aircraft, in spite of the increased costs of modern weapons systems (see the table in WT 3/84, p. 66 in this regard).

With the realization that a certain relationship exists between cost and weight, the weight and dimensions which led to the development of the JAS 30 GRIPEN were limited to half that of the VIGGEN. This made it possible early in the project to choose a variant of the General Electric F 404 propulsion system with upgraded power. Called the RM12 in the Swedish version, the engine is being built jointly by General Electric and Volvo Flygmotor, with the propulsion unit being shipped 50:50 by General Electric and Volvo and final assembly in Trollhaetten. On the other hand, components manufactured by Volvo flow into [the pipeline of] General Electric deliveries world-wide. Currently the five test engines have achieved a ground running test time of 1400 hours. The test runs began in June, 1984. Thrust (80 kN) and weight requirements have been fulfilled and bird-strike strength has been verified. Currently ground tests are being run to determine airworthiness.

It is particularly important to note the risk that the JAS industrial group, consisting of Saab Aircraft, Volvo Flygmotor, Ericsson and FFV Aerotech, took when they accepted a fixed price for development and delivery of the first 30 aircraft. Naturally, the agreement did include an inflation and exchange-rate correction clause with reference to the US-dollar, and they are not liable for any subsequent changes the purchaser may require.

The model which has now been introduced in Linköping corresponds essentially to the relatively rough drawings which have been made public earlier. The sawtooth in the leading edge of the wing is new, although it has always been part of the design, but had not been publicized before. Small changes in the angle of the tail fin were necessary in order to accommodate the servo components for the rudder. The underside of the fuselage is smooth and doesn't show any recesses for possibly accommodating conformal weaponry. None of the published drawings show the fuselage station (or stations) as manned. A duct runs from the base of the tail fin to the cockpit. The canards have a large surface area. The control surfaces and rudders include: divided slats, ailerons, divided landing flaps, air brakes (on both sides at the rear of the fuselage) and the canards.

The propulsion system's fly-by-wire flight control has been tested in a modified VIGGEN; there were coordination problems because of the mechanical backup control system. The GRIPEN will get a four-way redundant fly-by-wire control system without mechanical backup. Lear Siegler is designing the flight control system. It includes three digital computers and three analog computers as backup computers.

Until now almost a dozen test assemblies and simulators have been built to test the individual flight systems. Since October 1985 the SYSIM (system simulator) has been in operation. It simulates flight conditions for the pilot and contributes to optimizing the man-machine interfaces. Besides this, the computer software for the electronic system can be tested in the SYSIM.

The hydraulic and control system test stand will be used to test the fly-by-wire control system and its electronics, as well as the hydraulic components and the landing gear functions.

The test stand for the fuel system can be turned 360° along its longitudinal axis for static simulation of all flight conditions.

Three test series in wind tunnels at the Swedish Testing Institute for Flight Engineering have been completed, during which researchers gleaned all the aircraft development knowledge that one can obtain from wind tunnel testing.

They have used a CRAY 1 super computer to calculate airflow and pressure distribution (SUMA), as well as to run polar and strength computations. The plant has access to 60 CAD/CAM work stations for design purposes and implementation of production. Some of the forward parts of the fuselage have been built for bird-strike tests, testing the rescue system (Martin Baker Mk10) and the cockpit lighting. The dynamic strength has been tested on main assembly sections (fuselage/wing transition, fuselage/gun, fuselage/nose).

The fuselage of the first test plane--four more will follow--is currently being assembled. Because of high use of carbon fiber composite material, new construction methods must be used. The first wings are being built at British aerospace, where they already have considerable experience in building the JAGUAR-CFC wing and in the production of the AV-9B HARRIER II. Only the German aircraft industry has failed to come to the realization that CFC construction is cheaper than conventional aluminum-titanium-steel designs. After BAe supplies three complete sets of wings, there will be a flexible transfer of production to Sweden.

Ericsson is responsible for the bulk of the avionics on the GRIPEN. The radar and display instruments (headup display with Hughes and headdown) are being developed and built in Goteborg Moelndal, and the series SDS 80 computer in Kista. The plant reports that the development of the PS-05 multipurpose pulse Doppler radar, one of the most ambitious undertakings in the project, is proceeding according to plan.

The first radar prototype will be tested on the ground. Flight testing begins then in a JA-37 VIGGEN. The critical factor in this kind of radar development is processing the radar data (one thinks of the NIMROD AEW in this context). Ericsson contracted out to Ferranti in this area, but on the other hand, Ericsson also serves as a sub-contractor for Ferranti radar.

FFV Aerotech is responsible for maintenance of the necessary instrumentation, but also for seeing to it that the entire aircraft is maintenance-friendly, which is an area which often conflicts with the streamlining of a design. Automatic testing equipment is being developed for the avionics.

Although they don't have an order yet and are consequently using self-financing, Saab Aircraft is also working on a design for a GRIPEN two-seater, for which they anticipate a construction order in 1987.

Something else which sets the Swedish requirements for the GRIPEN apart is the fact that from the beginning they have required a multi-purpose aircraft that could be re-equipped within a half hour from one type of mission to another, using various changeover kits and weaponry. This means then that the reconnaissance plane that spies out an enemy amphibious assault formation can fight it after being re-equipped as a fighter-bomber. Other countries usually aim for single-purpose solutions when they develop new aircraft, with the exception of the F-16 and F-15, which were developed in dual-purpose variants and were not new developments in the strictest sense. The Swedish JAS demand for

a triple-threat fighter, combat, reconnaissance plane was born of the constraint to save money, which the Swedes compensated for by virtue of the fact that they don't need any long range capability because they will have over one hundred support bases when they reach their final configuration. To be sure, the program is proceeding slowly for financial reasons.

At any rate, the JAS program serves as an example: it proves that the Swedish JAS industrial group is capable of developing and self-financing a combat aircraft when the military requirements are clearly defined (granted with some sub-contracting to foreign firms). And even more important, that they have the chutzpah to guarantee a fixed price. We will be paying great attention to this program in the future.

13127

CSO: 3620/665

MILITARY

SWEDEN

PARLIAMENT REJECTS PROPOSAL TO CHANGE POLICE WAR ROLE

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 7 Apr 86 p 8

[Article by Sven Svensson]

[Text] Swedish police will not be allowed to function as instruments of an occupying power in wartime. Following party consultations, all the parties in Parliament have decided to reject a government bill relaxing the rules on the status of police in wartime.

The government bill was presented to Parliament following contacts with party leaders. The government felt that party political agreement was important on a question of this kind.

Under current law, most police officers would be classified as soldiers in wartime with the right and duty to use arms to combat foreign military forces.

This gives the police status as legitimate combatants.

Instrument

Following contacts with the opposition, it was proposed in the government bill that police officers who participate in defense against coups be authorized to perform combat duties according to the rules applying to military forces. Then, as soon as mobilization was complete, the police would be released from their duties in connection with defense against coups and would not perform combat duties.

After the government bill was submitted, there were shifts in the views held by the opposition parties. The nonsocialist parties and the Left Party-Communists moved rejection of the government's proposal, partly on the grounds that police might become the instrument of an occupying power in the performance of their civilian duties and the maintenance of law and order.

Wait and See

New talks with party leaders were therefore held in Parliament, during which Ivar Nordberg, the Social Democratic party leader, stated that the government

party was prepared to drop the bill, since agreement on the changes no longer existed. It was decided to wait for a couple of reports and for the 1987 defense decision.

Parliament's Defense Committee, which has received the government bill for comment, will give its opinion on Thursday of next week, and it will unanimously reject the bill. The Justice Committee will then do the same.

11798

CSO: 3650/177

MILITARY

SWEDEN

UNITS EXERCISE IN DOWNTOWN STOCKHOLM TO FORESTALL COUP

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 7 Apr 86 p 15

[Article by Mats Carlbon]

[Text] The attempted coup in Stockholm on Sunday was a failure.

The Home Guard and soldiers from the Svea Life Guards and the Svea Engineer Regiment held a joint exercise. The airports, Parliament, and Rosenbad, the Cabinet Office, were defended against saboteurs wearing green armbands.

There were fewer battles and less drama in this exercise than in the exercises to forestall a coup that were held last spring and in January of this year. The primary purpose was to practice cooperation between the Home Guard and conscript soldiers.

The alarm sounded at 5 o'clock in the morning.

The engineering troops from Ing-1 in Almnäs outside Sodertalje found their way to the Sodertalje Canal to build a military bridge.

Soldiers from the Svea Life Guards and the Home Guard occupied every airport in Stockholm County. All runways were mined.

The neighborhoods surrounding Rosenbad (the Cabinet Office) and Parliament were blocked off. No saboteur was to be allowed in to cause confusion.

Also scattered around the center of government in Stockholm's inner city were about 100 people wearing civilian clothes and green armbands--they were the "bit players." Some of them, for example, were civil servants on their way to work.

But about 20 of them were saboteurs.

Some tried to get inside Rosenbad to place an explosive charge. But three men were required for the operation, and only two managed to get there. The attack was prevented.

The barriers around the neighborhoods were set up by police officers and the Home Guard. Everyone knew that the "bit players" had green armbands. Civilians on legitimate business were to be allowed through.

Despite that, many people without armbands were brusquely turned back, especially by the police, who in some instances quarreled with the Home Guardsmen over who was supposed to give the sentinel orders.

Suddenly a private civilian automobile drove straight through a barrier at a leisurely pace. It was ordered several times to stop, but it continued. The soldiers opened fire, but the driver paid no attention.

One officer said: "It is a little disturbing that it was able to drive through so easily."

The shooting injured one soldier by causing one of his eardrums to rupture.

All those who were able to reach the main entrance to Rosenbad on the strength of identification papers, documents, and weighty reasons were searched before being allowed in.

Meanwhile, at the Sodertalje Canal, engineer troops were building a bridge to ensure military supplies for Stockholm and facilitate evacuation.

Bridge construction was delayed by a sabotage team, but the team was neutralized. It took the troops about 2.5 hours to build the bridge.

At the Bromma and Tullinge Airports, airborne enemy troops were dropped by parachute. They eventually lost.

"The idea behind the exercise is that the enemy today can be expected to try to capture the entire Stockholm area by making a surprise attack," said the Svea Life Guards press officer, Lieutenant Colonel Claes Holmgren. "In such a situation, the entire national leadership would still be in Stockholm, and that would make the situation very touchy."

"My impression is that cooperation between the Home Guard and the conscript worked very well today."

11798

CSO: 3650/177

MILITARY

SWEDEN

BRIEFS

SUBMARINE HUNT OFF GÖTEBORG--Göteborg--For just under a week the Navy has been searching for a submarine in the Göteborg Archipelago. The Defense Staff confirms that searches are underway but emphasizes that there is nothing in the observations so far to indicate that the object really is a submarine this time. "It may very well be something else. We have a lot of pollution and trash floating down the Gota River and out to sea for quite a distance this time of year, and it could be mistaken for something else," says Jan Tuninger of the Defense Staff. The search began in the middle of last week when conscripts on one of the Navy's work vessels saw something they thought might be a periscope. [Text] [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 9 Apr 86 p 6] 11798

CSO: 3650/177

ECONOMIC

DENMARK

OVER-CONCENTRATION ON FISH INDUSTRY HURTING FAROE ISLANDS

Faroese Government Executive Comments

Copenhagen INFORMATION in Danish 29-30 Mar 86 p 12

[Article by Jens Holme: "Denmark Is a Part of the Faroe Islands, and Not Only for the Sake of the Money"; first paragraph is INFORMATION introduction]

[Text] Torshavn, in March--The Faroese government executive, Atli Dam, speaks about the Faroese demand for drilling rights, about the threatening outlook for the economy and fishing, and about the national union with Denmark, which he sees as just as important a part of the Faroese cultural background as the controversial whaling.

"The question about the division of an eventual surplus from underground resources is not considered vitally important by us. What is decisively important to us, on the other hand, is that it be Faroese authorities who decide where, when and under what conditions the exploration for oil and gas will be conducted."

This was said by Atli Dam, Faroese government executive, before the Faroese Administration and the Danish Government shortly begin negotiations about an underground agreement. The Faroese position is clear: they will not accept a Greenland arrangement which gives the national authorities influence over concession agreements, and in which it is established that proceeds are to be used to reduce the contribution by the state to the former colony.

- Have falling oil prices made it less important to reach an underground agreement?

"No, we have never looked at the need for an underground agreement in relation to the current possibilities for profitable exploitation. Under any circumstances we are determined to take our good time to consider the situation carefully. Instead of hasty development, we have learned from the unfortunate consequences which oil and gas exploitation have brought to other countries. I am thinking of the Shetland Islands, the Stavanger area of Norway and Esbjerg in Denmark.

"In a small community such as the Faroe Islands the negative consequences would be significantly greater. The main reason for our wanting to make independent decisions is to be able to control developments so that our Faroese way of life, housing patterns and primary business will not be completely overturned."

Disagreement in the Administration

The 53-year-old inveterate chain smoker and chairman of the Social Democratic Party has during the past year taken his place on outer Tinganaes as the leader of one of the world's smallest nations. Atli Dam stands at the head of an administrative coalition consisting of Social Democrats, Republican Separatists, a Self-Government Party and a Christian People's Party.

As almost always happens in discussions about the Faroe Islands, the serious economic problems are brought up. The deficit and foreign debts grow and grow while the Faroese live on unconcerned with a high standard of living.

Atli Dam will not take the credit for the deficit in the balance of payments being cut in half during the current first year of the administration.

"That is not a sign of a basically better economy. It is only that we have solved a few problems," he said self-critically.

Disagreement About the Subsidy

In the always controversial question on the Faroe Islands about the ties to Denmark he is in opposition to his Republican partners in the administration. The disagreement is expected to manifest itself--or simply force the administration to resign prematurely--during the recently begun negotiations between the Faroese Administration and the Danish Government over modernizing and simplifying the Danish subsidy to the Faroe Islands.

So far the Danish Government has granted purposeful subsidies to social welfare, infrastructure, public health and education and certain other branches. The Faroese now have requested that the Danish subsidy be paid as a block grant. The objective for the separatists is to achieve greater independence, and for Atli Dam it is to escape from the Danish Government's savings cuts and to achieve greater progressiveness, as he puts it.

"I place great emphasis, despite a block grant reform, on our retention of the obligations which the Danish government assumed under the home rule law of 1948. We must keep a rational development going so that the standard of living will not be lower than it is in Denmark.

The extent to which the current regulations have not made this possible. Government-based reforms have meant that we have had significant progress in the social and health areas, and also in the expansion of our educational system.

One example we believe that it is undeniable that an expansion of our health services should be put in front of us. About 100 beds in the

kingdom. That is contrary to the understanding, and it prevents us from finding Faroese solutions to the problems."

- How long are the negotiations going to take?

"We intend to finish this year. The model of the block subsidy reform is not so important. It is more important that we negotiate the correction of the deferrals. We must have a regulating mechanism which is usable and does not slowly strangle the system, but which functions progressively and in accordance with the needs of Faroese society."

Optimistic Fishermen

- The Faroese have been called one of the world's most debt-ridden countries per capita. But the deficit in balance of payments does not appear to bother you nearly as much as it does us in Denmark. Can you explain the difference in attitudes?

"The Faroese are used to living with an economy which is very dependent on business conditions. That cannot be avoided in the fishing industry, in which there will be periods of decline and economic depression. Good times always follow bad times. One cannot determine by himself whether there will be success or failure when he casts out the net. But one must be optimistic and believe that he will catch something."

- Speaking of fishing, the biologists say that the fishing fleet should be cut by 40 percent, but the politicians do not dare to take such a drastic step for fear of the voters?

"Yes, that is easier said than done. Recently for the first time the fishing biologists have been able to indicate what species of fish are threatened with overfishing."

"The situation is of course more complicated than just to say that the fishing fleet is twice as large as necessary. We will reduce our efforts for certain types of fish, and regulate the catches in certain parts of Faroese territory. In return we will step up the activity for other types of fish which perhaps at the moment are not so attractive, but for which new technology and marketing techniques can be developed."

More Flexibility

"Very simple. It is a question of eliminating the least productive part of the fleet and directing the rest to areas which are not overfished."

"A large part of the explanation for overfishing is that we had no alternatives in 1971 when the 2000 tonnage limit was introduced. At that time the fishing fleet was 1000 boats, and 80 percent of them were fishing for cod."

"The main problem now is to modernize the fleet. It is not so much a question of having more boats, but of having a more flexible fleet."

were relatively static from 1872 until 1960, when we largely fished with the same types of ships and the same fishing equipment for one single type of fish, namely cod. Now we produce a couple of hundred different products and fish for 15-20 different species. The demands are obviously much greater, but there is greater security."

Can Still Get Credit

- But will you now begin a new savings treatment?

"It has already begun. We are trying to limit the subsidies for fishing in order to get some of the unfortunate features out of our economy. The large foreign debt is very serious, and clearly it cannot continue to grow. But we are not on the edge of bankruptcy.

"The Faroese treasury has practically no domestic debt, and we have a significant amount of free exchange on the Faroe Islands. We have about 20 billion in private dwellings alone. Obviously that is not money that an administration can confiscate for solving economic problems. But that shows that we are still credit-worthy on the public and private levels.

"Another example is the increasing interest in the Faroes on the part of the Danish credit associations. Possibilities for loans have grown remarkably. Where individuals could borrow as much as 60-90 million kroner per year in the Faroe Islands Credit Association, the offer last year was as much as 800 million kroner."

- Will private consumption be tightened as recommended by the prime minister's advisory committee?

"Yes, we are putting variable customs fees on tobacco and spirits, among other things. But relatively speaking we can only collect small amounts here. The total private consumption is on the order of 700 million kroner, so we cannot cover our deficit in balance of payments by increased taxes and fees."

- But large amounts are withheld from taxation, because you do not have property or capital gains tax.

"That is correct, and in reality also unjustifiable. It leads to unsound speculation. But nobody dares to disturb it. Almost everybody owns a house, and would fight with all their might if the administration suggested such taxation."

Whaling

- What impression is made by the various environmental organizations' campaigns against Faroese whaling?

"It has made a strong impression on us all. We are ready to comply with a large part of the criticism. But on the other hand we do not think it is reasonable totally to prohibit whaling. The breed is mostly not threatened, but on the contrary is growing rapidly. We simply cannot understand why we

should be dictated to by people who do not understand about being dependent on nature's resources. We have lived from and with nature for centuries, and are especially aware of the need for the balance of things.

"And let me add: The measure of pain which man is required to impose on animals is at least as great in a slaughterhouse as in whaling. I cannot see that it is less unpleasant to slaughter 1000 cows than 50 whales."

- Why do you believe that otherwise well-meaning environmental groups have become so interested in your whaling?

"It is difficult to say. I feel that we are shouting at each other across a cultural chasm. They have a hard time understanding our thinking, and we find it difficult to understand their motives."

National Union Not Only Money

- Has the national union of Denmark and the Faroe Islands outlived its usefulness? Is it finally anything more than a comfortable way for the Faroe Islanders to finance their excessive consumption?

"We were just talking about whaling. That is a part of our cultural background. I would feel that a large part of my cultural background was torn away if I could no longer get whale meat. I would feel less Faroese."

"It is the same with the national union. The important part of the union cannot be defined or calculated in money. It is a historic and emotional relationship."

"Since we had the home rule law, Denmark and the Faroe Islands have worked together as equal partners with obligations toward each other. The Faroe Islands as a part of Denmark, and Denmark as a part of the Faroe Islands, but all as equals."

"A temporary grant arrangement has never been and will never be the main element. That is also why I am afraid that the underground issue will be turned into a question of dividing a cake. If the relations between the Faroe Islands and Denmark become only a matter of kroner and ore, that is the surest way to separation."

Trade Deficit 224615

Copenhagen INFORMATION In Danish (1-1) See 46 1 2

[Article by Jens Bruus: "Faroe Islands Economy Is Struggling In 1986", First paragraph is INFORMATION International]

[Text] Copenhagen is Denmark's second largest city and the capital of the Faroe Islands. It is a small town with a population of about 10,000. The city is a small town with a population of about 10,000. The city is a small town with a population of about 10,000. The city is a small town with a population of about 10,000.

Fewer Could Get More

Biologists in the International Council for Ocean Research estimate that the best and most stable cod fishing on the Faroese shelf has been achieved when 29 percent of the cod stock is caught each year. But it is estimated that the take, as fishermen call it, in 1984 and 1985 was 44 percent. Or in other words: there were so many fishing that they have fished less than they would have with fewer resources. Unchanged fishing investment will result in declining catches. The fish simply do not have enough time to get big enough before they are pulled out of the water. If there is not a thinning out of the fishing fleet there will within 5-8 years be a serious decline in the fish stocks around the Faroe Islands.

But instead of doing as the biologists recommend, the Faroese are going the opposite way and are planning a large-scale expansion of the Faroese fishing tonnage. Eighteen new trawlers will be built for a billion kroner by 1988. It is fairly certainly the intention that these new ships will be used for deep sea fishing off the continental shelf. But nobody knows whether deep sea fishing can be profitable, and no law prohibits the deep sea fishing fleet from casting nets and lines out in shallow water and fishing for the previously heavily fished species.

Birger Danielsen is one of those who expresses deep skepticism about the project involving the 18 new ships:

Old Fish

"We were not asked for our opinions. Had we been, we would have advised against putting more ships in the water. Deep sea fishing is a very doubtful business. There is a limit to how many fish live in deep water, and the growth period is very long. For example, a Norway haddock should be 25-30 years old before it is mature for catching. Massive deep sea fishing will therefore vacuum clean fishing possibilities for many, many years."

According to Birger Danielsen Faroese fishing is in an especially unsound position which the politicians do not dare stop for fear of the voters:

"We are moving support from fish to fish. In Canada and Norway this can be done through demographic factors. They can move money from service and industrial sectors to fishing to support people on the fringes. But in the Faroe Islands we have no other social security to finance."

"We are only one of the many states with a growing deficit in the balance of payments. In Norway...

The Faroe Islands are one of the most isolated states in the world with a population of 40,000.

The Faroe Islands are one of the most isolated states in the world with a population of 40,000.

"Faroe Islanders have nearly the world's highest standard of living. With our isolated location and correspondingly high transportation costs we must realize that Faroese pay levels exclude our competing in price or undertaking further refinement of our raw materials. So we are entirely out of the Danish fish-canning market. Our only possibility is to deliver absolutely quality products, but here also there is much to be wished for."

Irresponsible Attitude.

Svend Thulesen in Klaksvik is entirely in agreement with his colleague in Torshavn.

"I would prefer that we had no support arrangements, but that is utopia. One only needs 10 percent of his own capital to get support for building a new ship. But the employment-hungry and crisis-ridden boat yards in Norway are standing in line to loan you money. And if you go bust with your ship there are others who will bear the pain. The clever financing possibilities have brought forth a broad tendency toward shifting responsibility. If it goes well, put the money in your pocket. If it goes badly, someone else will pay. The result of a business enterprise has become almost unimportant, and unfortunately it is that attitude which has come to characterize large parts of Faroese society today," said Svend Thulesen.

He agrees that wages are too high to be competitive, but adds:

"It is nonetheless not easy to be an ordinary wage earner in the Faroe Islands. Houses are very expensive. It really takes a lot of money for a young family to make ends meet. And not all fish factories can offer stable employment the year round."

Would Shake the Community

Fisheries biologist Hjalte i Jakupsstovu from the fisheries biology laboratory at Torshavn has for years recommended against increased fishing on the continental shelf. He believes that the Lagting should consider establishing a support arrangement for breaking up ships. Mainly the Faroe Islands fishing fleet consisting of 263 trawlers with a total of 52,600 gross registered tons should be reduced by 40 percent. But at the same time he warns against thinking that the problems can be solved overnight.

"A rapid reduction of nearly half of the fishing fleet will have a dramatic effect on the entire community. First, over an extended period of years the remaining fishermen will come back to the present level of production. In the meanwhile there will be high unemployment because we do not have other activities to fill back up. We have no unemployment institutions. Therefore it will be necessary for us to pay to keep people employed."

Large Foreign Debt

The government support for fishing has greatly contributed to the large foreign debt. The government has a foreign debt of 1.5 billion kroner, or about 5 percent of the GNP. In 1975 the balance of payments deficit was 1.5 billion kroner.

especially ambitious public investments in 1986 for roads and harbors, etc., are carried out according to plans the deficit can exceed one billion.

Support from Denmark, the changed conditions for which are just now being negotiated in these weeks, came last year to 730 million kroner. In round figures that means that every Danish taxpayer sends 200 kroner each year to the Faroe Islands, and the Faroese taxpayers save a corresponding amount per month. This calculation, however, does not take into account the exchange risk and the trade advantages that Faroese export and import give to the Danish state and Danish activities.

Denmark, the United States, West Germany and Great Britain are the Faroe Islands' largest export markets. In the United States Fiskesola has an exceptionally profitable contract for the delivery of fish fillets to a restaurant chain.

Sea Farming and Artificial Salmon

As a compensation for the declining fishing possibilities at sea the Faroese were beginning to turn back to a growing society at the beginning of this century. But it is not agriculture which is starting an upswing. Several Faroese have begun the breeding of salmon, sea trout and shellfish by sea farming. The characteristic round nets with room for several hundred fish are gradually appearing in the blue inlets and coves. At the present they are mostly in the experimental stages, and a number of environmental problems have arisen.

At the same time there is doubt about whether sea farming can be a good business. Scotland and Norway are investing relatively heavily in the old principle that what is lost on the outside can be gained on the inside. Sooner or later it is anticipated that the market will be literally overflowing with reared fish, and all price calculations will be washed away.

Furthermore the taste is a disputed question. Connoisseurs maintain that a reared salmon compares to a wild salmon the same as a reared chicken compares to a good old-fashioned farm chicken.

These critics believe more in the raising effort which is done by "ocean ranching." The young are set out in the fjords, and instinctively return when they spawn. Tests have shown a percentage return of 15, which is considered satisfactory.

But sea farming will not be a life saver for the Faroe Islands economy or fish exporting.

International Whale Ban Hurts

(openhagen INFORMATION is Danish 76 Mar 86 p. 8)

(Article in this volume: "Faroe Islands Starting B11 BY BRYANNE THOMAS") (ARTICLE IN INFORMATION INTERNATIONAL)

[Text] Torshavn in March--Environmental organizations in the United States and Great Britain want to force the Faroese to stop completely the killing of whales. On the Faroe Islands the massive international criticism is seen as the result of the ignorance, prejudice and cultural imperialism of blase big city dwellers.

Against the background of massive pressure from international environmental organizations the Faroese are now ready to revise their centuries-old whaling traditions.

But representatives of environmental organizations as well as representatives of Faroese business interests are asking whether the changes are not too small and coming too late to force the Faroese within the foreseeable future to allow the schools of whales to pass unchallenged by the grass-covered North Atlantic islands.

A special Whaling Law Committee is recommending rapid approval by the Lagting of a prohibition against hunting schools of whales at fishing grounds by eight towns, including Torshavn. The special hooks, which are thrust into the animals and used to draw them up on the beach, must in the future only be used in case of absolute emergency. Furthermore the whalers must train each other to kill the whales rapidly and effectively. Beyond this whaling is limited so that only those whales necessary for private consumption are to be killed.

Popular Festival

Last year the Faroese killed 24 million kroner worth of pilot whales. That is about half of the total meat production of the Faroe Islands and between one-fourth and one-third of the meat consumption on the islands.

The catch itself often develops into a popular festival which hardly any Faroese will miss. The call of "pilot whale" causes nearly everyone to drop what he is doing and go out in a boat to drive the school in to the fishing ground. After the killing the meat is divided according to special traditions. In some places everybody in the town gets a piece. In other places only those who have participated in the hunt get a share.

Growing Criticism

In recent years, however, the killing of pilot whales, like the killing of all whales, has become very controversial in the country. A Danish TV report of a pilot whale killing at Torshavn in the summer of 1966 was shown around the world and created anger and dismay.

The Faroe Islands whaling industry has been under attack by public protest groups since 1966. The attack has been in the newspapers, the radio, and in the streets. The Faroe Islands whaling industry has been under attack by public protest groups since 1966. The attack has been in the newspapers, the radio, and in the streets. The Faroe Islands whaling industry has been under attack by public protest groups since 1966. The attack has been in the newspapers, the radio, and in the streets.

Last summer the Faroe Islands were visited by the American environmental ship Sea Shepherd and representatives of the British organization The Environmental Investigation Agency. The activists tried in vain to convince the local population that they should allow the whales to live in peace. The British organization went so far that, using a foghorn, they tried to interfere with a whale killing at the Faroe Islands third largest town, Vestmanna. Only rapid interference by the police prevented the environmental activists from suffering more serious harm than a sound thrashing.

Blase City Dwellers

The Faroese population and the political authorities have until recently refused to understand or been downright hostile to the foreign criticism. As recently as at the session of the Nordic Council a couple of weeks ago in Copenhagen the Faroe Islands executive Atli Dam called the protests against whale killing a result of "the ignorance, prejudice and cultural imperialism of big city dwellers."

"The killing of pilot whales is entirely harmless. There has been no exact investigation of the size of the stock, but there is no indication that it is declining. The environmental organizations should instead use their time and forces fighting pollution in the major industrial countries. That does much more damage than our whale killing," explained the government executive.

In the Faroe Islands they are finding in the letters that American mothers are focusing especially on participation by children in the bloody whale killing.

"American children look daily at various murders and killings on their TV screens. Their parents do nothing about that, and therefore they should not lecture us," was the Faroese reaction.

"And at Danish swine slaughter houses every day there are far more and just as bloody killings of animals. But they turn their backs on that," the Faroese say.

The Faroese also find that the demand to spare nursing mother animals and pregnant females is both ignorant and naive. It is impossible to carry out, since pilot whales consistently follow their leader, and do not allow themselves to be frightened away from the school.

However the Faroese cannot ignore the British and Americans' strong emotional appeal for a trade boycott. The actions can already be noticed to a certain extent on sales. The Faroe Islands are totally dependent on fishing and will have no possibility of economic survival from an effective boycott. Against that background they have now abandoned their offensive attitude and are actively trying to counter the criticism by tightening the rules for whale killing.

Greenpeace

Greenpeace is among the environmental organizations which has led the

criticism of the Faroe Islands whale killing. Not, however, the organization's Danish branch, which until recently has kept a low profile. According to Michael Gylling Nielsen from Greenpeace-Denmark this is not an indication of respect or consideration for Faroe Islands pilot whale traditions.

"Our basic point is that pilot whale killing should be completely eliminated over a period of years. For a long time we have been somewhat reticent because the criticism so far has been mostly about questions of animal welfare. But now we have taken it up as an issue of ecology. We are critical that the killing has permission to continue at an increasing pace. Since the beginning of the 1970's pilot whale killing has increased by 300 percent," said Gylling Nielsen, and continued:

"The increasing killing is taking place at the same time as the need for whale meat is decreasing. The Faroese are so rich and well-established a society that their meat supply can be provided without pilot whales.

"Furthermore the killing is taking place without certain biological knowledge of whether the stock can tolerate it. If the number of pilot whales falls below a definite level the stock will be unable to reproduce itself, and it will die out. And we do not know how close we are to that point."

Michael Gylling Nielsen says that Greenpeace has recommended that the Faroe Islands home rule government take the initiative for an international regulation of pilot whale killing.

"The International Whaling Commission today regulates the killing of large whales, while small whales are generally not under control," he pointed out.

- But pilot whale killing is a part of the Faroe Islands culture, as it has been for centuries?

"Yes, they argue that it is a cultural necessity. But I doubt how much culture there is behind the whale killing that takes place up there. I believe it is a 500-year-old culture which has been brought out in this century and made more effective with modern methods.

"Here in Denmark we also had a special cultural pattern 600-700 years ago, but we have changed with the times. One could expect the Faroese to do that also. I do not believe that culture is a good enough argument against the threat of extinction of the whales."

- But here at home are there not a number of people who go hunting and also use the newest technology and knowledge to kill animals?

"That is correct."

- Are those not two entirely parallel examples?

"Yes, but then you are defining pilot whale killing as a sport. And perhaps in reality it is. But for the Faroese it is very important that they get free

meat on the table. That is a privilege that they do not want to give up. I would also like to be free to go to the slaughter house and use my hard-earned money to have a cow standing out in the garden which I would not have to feed and could slaughter when I need it."

Too Late

According to Greenpeace-Denmark the Faroese have waited for the international criticism all too passively.

"In 1981 we warned the Faroe Islands administration that if they did not take the initiative to regulate the killing and change their killing methods people would in a short time come swarming to the Faroes and raise the devil. Developments have proved us correct. Whale killing is now condemned internationally. And the administration first imposed itself when there appeared the prospect of a trade boycott. I believe, however, that it is already too late. Boycott actions will sooner or later force the Faroese to discontinue whale killing," concluded Michael Gylling Nielsen.

This viewpoint is shared by broad circles within fishery organizations and activities contacted by INFORMATION.

The attitude is that it can become too expensive for the Faroese to adhere to their legitimate rights to kill whales, and they should give in to the pressure. The 45,000 Faroese can not stand up against mighty America and the large countries of Europe.

Tourism Potential Viewed

Copenhagen INFORMATION in Danish 24 Mar 86 p 4

[Article by Jens Holme: "Among Camels and Optimists on the Faroe Islands"]

[Text] Based on a surely well-founded presumption that the Danish people's knowledge of the Faroe Islands is very meager, our North Atlantic friends have decided to bring themselves into focus. They have put up 10 million kroner to start a drive in Copenhagen and other large Danish cities at the end of April.

The decision about the project "Faroes in Focus" was made a couple of years ago, and has been the cause of much twaddle and bickering. Some have called the initiative a result of a pure and simple inferiority complex--or self-assertion if you will.

"We cannot sell more to the Danes, and we have no need for any more camels," say the skeptics on the Faroe Islands.

The camels are the tourists who in the summer invade the islands arrayed in backpacks of a recognized brand and plod around in the outlying fields and towns. Despite the fact that the Faroese spend about 300 million per year on vacations abroad and only have a tourist income of about 40 million, they are not especially interested in more tourists--in any case not in the summer, and the Faroe Islands will never be a winter paradise.

The above was not based on an assumption, but was said directly by the Faroes tourist chairman. The strict alcohol regulations help in keeping tourists away. To get a drink with your meal is just as difficult as...yes, as getting a camel through the eye of a needle. Serving of beer, wine and spirits is prohibited in hotels and taverns (which therefore do not exist.) For the same reason there is not a single restaurant which could offer the Faroese a profusion of fish specialties. The menu in the hotels consists mainly of Danish beef and deep-fat fried fish fillet.

For the local people, on the other hand there is no problem with getting something to drink. There are ways to establish closed beer clubs and clubs for strong spirits in amounts which would cause even an experienced alcoholic to voluntarily go on antabuse. Faroese kid themselves that double morality is better than no morality at all.

In order to awaken the interest of the Danish media in the Faroe Islands, last week they invited a score of Danish journalists to inspect the splendor of the grass-covered islands, which almost despite nature are sticking up out of the unruly North Atlantic. They took off with stewardesses and group leaders in blessed chairman Spies' old luxury bus. From town to village and fish factory to net factory. In truth, and said totally without malice, it is impressive how well-functioning the Lilleput community is. The cultural activity level far exceeds what a Danish town of corresponding size can produce. And in terms of unique flexibility and ability to reorganize the labor market, the Faroese can maintain a number of social service functions which much larger towns would have a difficult time managing.

With a deficit in their balance of payments which is twice as large as the Danish, we must confirm that that their awareness of crisis is impressively small. On the other hand the level of activity leads one to think of Saudi Arabia in the happy days following the oil crisis in the 1970's. This year it is estimated that there is an increase in building and installation activity of 60 percent. They are happily spending a million amount in three figures to build a tunnel through a mountain in order to create a road to several families in an isolated village.

In Klaksvig with 5,000 inhabitants a modern central structure is planned with a luxury hotel, cultural center and a view over part of the harbor. In Torshavn there is a still more ambitious business center on the drawing board.

If one inquires what is the background for this incredible optimism, the answer is that fishermen are used to wave movements. Upturns are followed by downturns and vice versa. At the moment it is going downhill, which must necessarily mean that an upturn must be just around the corner.

"Because man is a small community, he can well think big." That could appropriately be the motto of the Faroe Islands. But there is nevertheless a limit to the height of the ceiling.

A large number of Faroese believe they have the right to write off what we others think of as their great poet, William Heinesen. This legend in modern

Norwegian is considerably more denounced than admired by his own countrymen. Some consider him a traitor, because he insisted on writing in Danish despite the Faroese struggle for their own national language. Some also believe that Heinesen in his novels created a picture of the Faroese as a people consisting of feeble-minded, superstitious madmen.

They want to be something special--and isolate themselves. But eccentrics, no, that they are not. Bring the bottle opener.

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ECONOMIC

FINLAND

ECONOMIC RECOVERY SEEN LAGGING BEHIND MOST OF WEST EUROPE

Helsinki UUSI SUOMI in Finnish 11 Apr 86 p 23

[Article: "Unitas: Upswing Delayed in Finland"]

[Text] According to a recent study by Unitas, an economic recovery in Finland is being delayed at the same time that nearly all of Western Europe is expecting consumption and investment activity to increase, and the growth estimates for overall production have been raised perceptibly for the current year.

"In Finland the amount of overall production will increase approximately 2 percent," states the report. According to it, this is a small increase compared to many other countries and it means that Finland will clearly fall behind the leading growth figures of the OECD-countries. In addition, the growth rate slowed down by one-third in comparison with last year.

The growth of disposable incomes and consumer demand will be forceful this year as a result of wage increases, tax reliefs, the decline in the price of oil, and the reduction in interest rates. The assessment given in the report shows that the events of this spring indicate that the easing of financial policy by means of tax breaks was overestimated last fall.

"On the other hand, investment activity will probably remain comparatively modest. Because of the losses experienced in imports to the East, the balance of foreign trade may fluctuate perceptibly. For this reason, it may become necessary to tighten economic policy in the current year.

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CSO: 3617/98

ECONOMIC

FINLAND

BUSINESS LEADERS GROWING MORE PESSIMISTIC ON ECONOMY

Helsinki UUSI SUOMI in Finnish 18 Apr 86 p 2

[Article: "Pessimism Waning"]

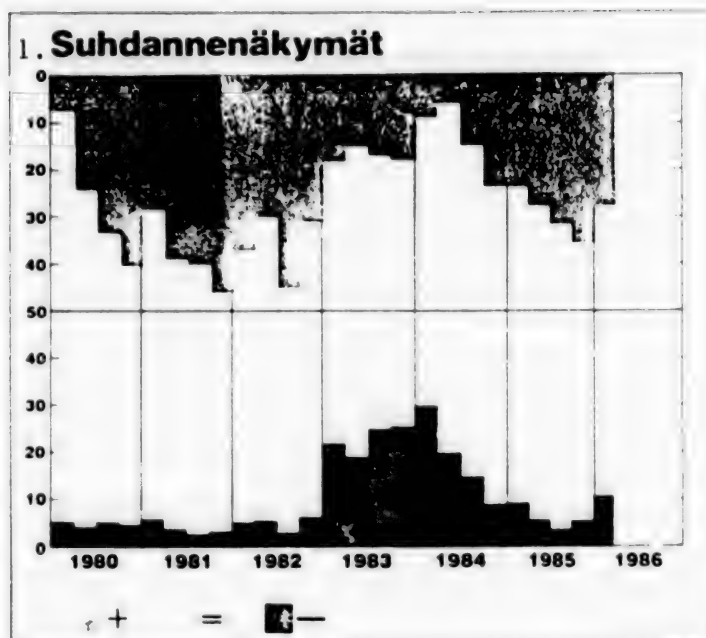
[Text] The near future of the Finnish economy appears rather gloomy if one looks at the figures of the most recent economic barometer of the Industrial Association. A continuing decline of economic prospects is expected by 29 percent of business leaders while only 4 percent believes in an improving outlook.

However, the situation becomes different if the figures of the same poll are compared over a longer period of time. From the beginning of 1984 business leaders have always seen economic prospects as only worse from quarter to quarter. This year's poll result showed the curve indicative of expectations to be less pessimistic for the first time in 2 years.

After the stormy wage solutions in the spring it is probably no surprise that Finland's level of expenditures will once again increase at a rate more rapid than that of its competitors. The primary problem is, however, the drastic drop in oil prices. A reduction in the price of oil should be a good thing for a country importing oil. The benefits of cheaper oil are, however, taken away by difficulties in exports to the East. Opportunities in this direction are perceptibly limited without exceptional measures.

As inflation slows down to an unprecedented low rate many businesses will for the first time in their history find that interest can sometimes be a real expenditure. In some instances real interest now means a full 10-percent expense item for businesses.

So that the predictions of the most pessimistic will not become a reality, the business community is now awaiting a prescription from the government for preventing the threatening disease. Even though the interest rate has already been reduced once, we should continue on the same path. The reform of energy taxation proposed by the government should also be accomplished. However, it is still worth seeking new solutions for softening the perceptible effects on the consumer's pocketbook.



Even though more people continue to believe in a downward economic trend than in improving prospects, the number of those expecting more difficult times has turned downward and the number of those who are confident of a better future has turned upward.

Key:

1. Economic prospects

In seeking remedies for improving competitive ability the Industrial Association returns to the eternal question of social security payments. Their collection as a "labor force tax" has been confirmed as detrimental from one side to the other, employment as well as competitive ability. Nevertheless, reforms appear to be impossible. The collection of social security payments by some other means than the "labor force tax" is also promoted by the fact that the our aging age structure means continuing pressure to raise payments.

Production is picking up in the OECD-countries, from which the slightly brighter prospects of the economic barometer probably originate. However, this emerging optimism is not sufficient by itself. Correct decisions by the public sector are needed in order to turn the economy around for the better.

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ECONOMIC

SPAIN

OFFICIAL ECONOMIC POLICY TO REMAIN UNCHANGED

Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 10 Apr 86 p 51

[Article by Felix Monteiro]

[Text] Madrid--The government will continue to pursue a firm policy of purging and liberalizing the Spanish economy during the transition period leading to full membership in the European Community (EC), asserted Minister of Economy and Finance Carlos Solchaga yesterday at the opening of the 11th National Assembly of Chambers of Commerce. King Juan Carlos presided over the opening of the assembly, which is taking place in Madrid. This year marks the 100th anniversary of the Chambers of Commerce. The plenary sessions and the papers to be presented all will focus exclusively on debating the role of "Spanish business in the face of the European challenge."

Some Spanish businesses and sectors, said Solchaga, may face severe problems during the transition period of adaptation to EC membership (7 years for industry and services, 10 years for agriculture) because of the greater foreign competition our products will face. Nonetheless, "the government has no intention of responding to these tense situations with indiscriminate policies of compensation and protectionism." The objective, said the minister, is still "to continue throughout this period to follow a policy of purging the economy, especially in those sectors that have received excessive protection in the past."

Solchaga defined the government's objectives and priorities, dividing them into three major groups. First is the continuation of a policy of promoting employment. For this purpose, it is necessary "to make the labor market even more flexible, and above all, to achieve a higher economic growth rate."

The second focus of economic policy will be to narrow the gap between our inflation rate and that of other EC nations. Special emphasis will also be placed on reducing the menacing public deficit, and on lowering interest rates in order to consolidate the resurgence of investment.

The third priority for the government is to maintain the policy of purging the economy, especially in the public sector, "eliminating rigidities and interventionism, which ultimately yield only more public spending."

Foreign Competition

Solchaga summed up the government's intentions by saying that it plans "to maintain a macroeconomic policy of acting on demand, and a microeconomic policy of acting on supply, both of which should complement each other to the utmost."

This process of simultaneous liberalization and adjustment will be facilitated, in the minister's opinion, by the opening of our external sector and by increased competition from products from the other EC countries. The improved balance of payments picture and the increased leeway provided by existing foreign currency reserves also make it possible to increase the flexibility of financial markets. Foreign investment and exchange controls will be liberalized, he said, to allow for "greater foreign competition."

These changes and the favorable prospects for international trade within the framework of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) heighten the need to promote exports, in the government's view, given that they are a real factor of future growth.

The lowering of barriers to imports will improve the competitiveness of our exports, making their prices more attractive, since the imported components of the products we sell abroad already account for 25 percent of the total value.

Export Consensus

The minister cited as an example the export promotion plan, which is in the advanced stages of preparation and will be discussed with business representatives in order to reach a consensus. Finally, Solchaga stressed the work of the chambers in this new stage, noting that they must help inform and educate new businessmen.

The second vice-president of the European Community, Karl-Heinz Narjes, who is also a member of the Internal Trade Committee, emphasized the role Spain will play in the formation of the internal European market and the development of a technological European Community.

The president of the Chambers of Commerce, Adrian Piera, gave an introductory speech in which he traced the history of the active role played by institutions such as the chambers in the Spanish economy in the past 100 years. He stated that in these institutions, "democracy is as oxygen is to living beings." He also pointed out the happy coincidence that King Juan Carlos should preside over this assembly on the occasion of the 100th anniversary, when it was his great-grandmother, Regent Queen Maria Cristina, who placed her signature just 100 years ago on the decree founding the Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Shipping.

The work of the assembly, which will end today, is aimed at analyzing the impact that membership in the EC will have on the Spanish business sector and economy. Round table discussions will cover such topics as changes in monitoring procedures, the liberalization of capital, and the right to competition, as well as the policies of the EC. During yesterday's plenary session the delegates heard a report on the experiences of three businesses (the Spanish example was ERT) that have managed to utilize the EC setting to redesign their future.

ECONOMIC

SPAIN

RISK-CAPITAL IMPLEMENTATION ADVOCATED

Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 15 Apr 86 p 50

[Article by Fernando Maravall, technical secretary general of the Ministry of Industry and Energy; and Ramon Perez-Simarro, assistant director of studies for the Ministry of Industry and Energy]

[Excerpt] Corporations in Spain

The virtual absence of risk-capital activity in Spain can be explained largely by the lack of the environment and regulation that are necessary for its development. The recent package of emergency economic measures represents a major step toward the implementation of risk-capital in Spain. These measures regulate the main institutions and instruments on which this financial activity is based: the regulation and tax treatment of risk-capital corporations and funds, the taxation of capital gains in general, and the second market of the official stock exchanges.

Spain, unlike other developed countries, did not until now have specific regulation of risk-capital funds and corporations. The recently-established norms allow very favorable treatment for the capital gains generated by investments in risk-capital corporations and funds for up to 9 years. In addition, 17 percent of the investment can be deducted from the individual income tax.

Given that obtaining capital gains is the investor's primary purpose in risk-capital, the significant improvement which the new monetary correction coefficients make in the treatment of capital gains provides a comparative advantage for this type of investment.

The creation of a second securities market on the official stock exchanges will allow risk-capital investments to attain the degree of liquidity desired by their investors, and will expand the possibilities for tax deductions for investments.

Finally, the proposed regulation of pension funds in Spain can make an important contribution to the financing of risk-capital funds and corporations. Thirty-one percent of the resources channeled into risk-capital in the United States, and 9 percent in Europe, comes from pension funds. This represents, however, a very small percentage of the total volume of pension funds. It does not entail any risk at all for these funds, which are considered very safe investments.

ECONOMIC

TURKEY

BRIEFS

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT--The State Statistics Institute has announced that Turkey's gross national product increased by 5.1 percent last year. An increase of 2.8 percent was registered in agriculture, 6.6 percent in industry, and 2.8 percent in construction. Income per capita was \$1,064 in 1985, compared to \$1,013 in 1984. /Summary/ /Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 5 Apr 86 TA/ 12228

EXPORT FIGURES--The State Statistics Institute has announced that Turkey's exports in January amounted to \$626,297 million and imports for the same period amounted to \$1.0'2 billion. Thus exports dropped by 6.3 percent and imports rose by 23 percent compared to January 1985. Agricultural exports dropped by 17.4 percent and industrial exports by 3.4 percent in the same period, while the export of mining products increased by 100 percent. In January 1986 exports convered 61.9 percent of the imports. /Text/ /Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 5 Apr 86 TA/ 12228

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ENERGY

FINLAND

PARLIAMENTARY SUPPORT FOR NUCLEAR POWER VIEWED

Helsinki UUSI SUOMI in Finnish 11 Apr 86 p 23

[Article: "Inquiry on Nuclear Power, Clear Support from Conservative Party"]

[Text] The position of MP's regarding the additional construction of nuclear power plants is not yet entirely clear. Only 80 MP's took either a positive or negative stand on the issue in an inquiry conducted by HELSINGIN SANOMAT. Of this group 43 supported a new nuclear power plant and 37 opposed.

All in all, 17 of the 107 responding to the inquiry declared that they do not have an opinion on the issue and nine did not want to state an opinion.

Conservative MP's gave the most definite support for the construction of a nuclear power plant. All the Conservatives who responded were for such construction. The most unified opposition, on the other hand, was found in the ranks of the Rural Party: all those who answered opposed the construction of a new power plant.

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